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My Beloved.

"One morning, oh! so early, my beloved, my beloved,
All the birds were singing blithely, as if never they would cease;
'Twas a thrush sang in my garden, 'Hear the story, hear the story!'
And the lark sang, 'Give us glory!'
And the dove said, 'Give us peace!'

"Then I listened, oh! so early, my beloved, my beloved,
To that murmur from the woodland of the dove, my dear, the dove;
When the nightingale came after, 'Give us fame to sweeten duty!'
When the wren sang, 'Give us beauty!'
She made answer, 'Give us love!'

"Sweet in spring, and sweet the morning, my beloved, my beloved;
Now for us doth spring, doth morning, wait upon the year's increase,
And my prayer goes up, 'O! give us, crowned in youth with marriage glory,
Give for all our life's dear story,
Give us love, and give us peace!'"

John the Baptist.

[From Longfellow's new Poem.]

Repent! repent! repent!
For the kingdom of God is at hand,
And all the land
Full of the knowledge of the Lord shall be
As the waters cover the sea,
And encircle the continent!

Repent! repent! repent!
For lo, the hour appointed,
The hour so long foretold
By the Prophets of old,
Of the coming of the Anointed,
The Messiah, the Paraclete,
The Desire of the Nations, is nigh!
He shall not strive nor cry,
Nor his voice be heard in the street;
Nor the bruised reed shall be break,
Nor quench the smoking flax!
And many of them that sleep
In the dust of earth shall awake,
On that great and terrible day,
And the wicked shall wail and weep,
And be blown like a smoke away,
And be melted away like wax.
Repent! repent! repent!

O Priest, and Pharisee,
Who hath warned you to flee
From the wrath that is to be!
From the coming anguish and ire?
The ax is laid at the root
Of the trees, and every tree
That bringeth not forth good fruit,
Is hewn down and cast into the fire!

Ye Scribes, why come ye hither?
In the hour that is uncertain,
In the day of anguish and trouble,
He that stretcheth the heavens as a curtain
And spreadeth them out as a tent,
Shall blow upon you, and ye shall wither,
And the whirlwind shall take you away as stubble!
Repent! repent! repent!

EDITH WELDON'S MARRIAGE.

Ten years ago it was less the custom than at present, for people to be married in church. At that period the good clergyman was wont to come to the "residence of the bride's father" where, in the presence of a few intimate friends, the ceremony would take place, after which, perchance, would follow a reception for the less favored "ten thousand;" and it was upon this plan that Edith Weldon's was arranged to take place. It was within the hour appointed for the marriage, and she stood ready dressed in her pretty boudoir, when her mother came in to attend to the final touches in the fastening of the bridal veil.

"Has Dick come?" asked Edith, staying her mother's hand as she was about to throw the flimsy lace over her head.

"No, not yet, of course. Why! don't look so pale, my darling, it is not time for him yet."

"I wish he were here," sighed Edith. "Somehow I cannot help worrying about him."

"You are nervous, dear, that is all," said Mrs. Weldon, kindly. "He will be here presently. Dick was never unpunctual, and he will scarcely be to-night."

While the finishing touches are put to the pretty toilette, a few words with regard to the story of Edith are necessary.

The young bride was the eldest daughter of one of our city merchant princes, a lovely woman, though perhaps a shade more demure than most girls of her age. Yet in spite of her quiet, and what some of her friends called "old fashioned" ways, they were somewhat surprised when she accepted Mr. Richard Strong as her lover. He was a country gentleman, a scion of one of the best families of which New York can boast, and lived on his farm, which he took great pains in cultivating. He was a man of fine powers, and high education, but his agricultural life had lead to a certain roughness of dress and manner that was at times almost uncouth. Then his face was browned by the sun to a deep tan color, his hands were rough and brown, and he would not wear gloves, and would wear heavy boots. Despite this, he was a fine looking man, with intelligent eyes and well knit frame, and Edith had sense enough to see beneath the somewhat rude exterior a cultivated mind and affectionate heart.

Mr. Weldon was well pleased with his daughter's choice. Mr. Strong's family was one for which he had the highest respect, and Edith's simple tastes were such as admirably fitted her for country life. The young lady's city friends were, however, rather contemptious at her lover's unmistakable bucolic appearance; and some of these who looked no deeper than the surface, declared that he was only a country "clod hopper." To tell the truth, Edith herself had been a little horrified at Dick's utter indifference to style, and had even urged him to employ her father's tailor.

"Go to Digby!" he exclaimed, with horror; "why, he would make me look like a fool! No; Bounderby always has made my clothes, and Bounderby always shall. He knows how to suit me!"

And so even the wedding garments were made by Bounderby, who had a large run of custom among the gentlemen farmers of New York, and understood how to make coats of excellent material and no particle of style.

Edith's toilette was complete by half-past seven, and her mother and bridesmaids left her to finish their own preparations. For a short time she was alone, and sat listening to every ring of the bell, hoping each one was Dick's, and expecting to be called down to meet him; as the moments went by and no message came, her anxieties increased. It was certainly very strange that he had not arrived. He was the very soul of punctuality—always sure to appear at the precise moment appointed.

Presently people began to come into the room; aunts, and cousins, and particular friends; and there was much chattering over the bride and her dress.

Edith put the questions, "Has Dick come?" "Have you seen Mr. Strong?" until she grew ashamed to repeat them, and her companions laughed at her for her seemingly needless anxiety. At eight o'clock her mother rejoined her, gorgeous in blue velvet and diamonds.

"Well, Edith, the hour has come."

"But not the man," added one of the gay girls, laughingly.

"Is not Mr. Strong here yet?" asked Mrs. Weldon, in surprise.

"I think not."

"That is strange," she replied, looking unmistakably annoyed. "But don't turn so pale, Edith, dear, he must be here, or come directly; I will go and see about it."

She kissed her daughter tenderly, and went down stairs. In the library were her husband and several gentlemen. Mr. Weldon came forward to his wife.

"It is a little strange, Mary, it is five minutes past eight, and Strong is not here."

"Can any of his friends explain his detention?"

Just then the door opened, and among the select few was admitted Charlie Strong, a city man and a cousin of Dick's.

"Ah, Charlie! is Dick with you?" asked Mr. Weldon.

"Dick! No! Isn't he here?"

"No."

"Why, that is very odd! I left him an hour ago on his way here."

"On his way! Was he driving?"

"No. You know what a queer fellow Dick is. I wanted to send for a carriage; but he said that was all nonsense for such a short distance, and in spite of my objections, he put on an old summer overcoat to cover his evening dress, and started to walk here with me. I told him he did not look much like a bridegroom; to which he gave the characteristic reply, that "Looks aren't everything."

"And how far did you come together?"

"To Fourteenth street; there I turned off to Irving place, and he started up Broadway."

The disappearance of the bridegroom was rendered more mysterious by this statement. There seemed absolutely nothing to do but wait for his arrival as patiently as possible; and as people began to pour in, the time for the reception having come, Mrs. Weldon received them with what self-possession she could, not telling them to go away, since at any moment the missing man might appear, and the ceremony proceed. The company was very dreary, however; everyone knew what had happened, gaiety was out of the question, and the only amusement was to rush to the door of the hall every time anyone came, in hopes of seeing the pleasant brown face of Dick Strong.

Charlie Strong went down to the hotel on the chance that for some inexplicable cause Dick had returned there. No, he had not been seen. Mr. Strong next inquired of the policemen along the route if anyone had been taken suddenly ill, as this supposition had occurred as a possible explanation of Dick's absence—his splendid health rendered it rather an absurd one. No, nothing unusual had happened, except that there had been a fire on Broadway and a great crowd. This was the news with which the young gentleman came back to the house, and the non-appearance of the bridegroom seemed stranger than ever.

Poor Edith sat in her rooms looking like a pale and stricken flower; her bridesmaids and friends were gathered around her doing what they could to cheer her, but she grew hopelessly sad. The hours of the wedding evening stole by without any news of her lover. From time to time when there was the bustle of an arrival below, one of the girls looked out to see if Mr. Strong had come, but each time only to return with fresh disappointment, so that in the bridal-room, as well as in the parlor, there was gloom and anxiety.

And now to tell of the man who had so strangely disappeared. When he parted from his cousin, Dick, as Charlie had said, went straight up Broadway, which was the nearest road to Mr. Weldon's home on West Twenty-sixth street. When he had passed Union Square, he saw that quite a crowd of people was assembled in front of one of the stores, from the upper windows of which smoke was issuing. No thoughts of turning aside to avoid the throng occurred to Mr. Strong's mind; no, he was broad-shouldered and powerful, and he began to push the throng, elbowing right and left, and hurrying on at little less than his usual brisk pace. He had proceeded in this way, getting a good many angry looks, and some very uncomplimentary remarks, to which he had paid no manner of heed until he had reached a point where the crush was densest. Here he was jostled about somewhat rudely, in spite of his endeavors to forge ahead unchecked. He began to feel a little angry at what seemed the unnecessary amount of hustling he received, and was pushing on rather unceremoniously when he was suddenly grasped by a man, fully as powerful as himself, who cried out—"You have got my watch! Police! Police! Stop thief! Police!"

The man roared out the words in a voice that rang above all the murmurs of the crowd, and Dick in a fury of rage turned upon him like a tiger.

"You infernal scoundrel, what do you mean? Let me go! Let me go, I say!"

He struggled fiercely, but the man who seized him by the shoulder had him at a disadvantage, and continued to shout:

"Police! Help! help! Stop thief!"

In a moment three or four men had hold of Mr. Strong, who fought and raved in his wrath and indignation, and then two policemen appeared on the scene and summarily took him into custody.

"There you scamp—now we've got you!" cried the man in triumph.

Dick glared at him, almost speechless with anger, though he managed to say to the policemen:

"You surely don't intend to take me into custody on the charge of that maniac?"

"Indeed we do, my good man, and you might as well come along peaceably."

Now if there was one thing that more than another Dick Strong despised, it was any boasting of position, or family, or money. He had always declared that "people would know a man was a gentleman without any need of telling them so," and that "it wasn't any consequence what a man wore if he only behaved himself. He had flattered himself that he looked, despite the roughness of his dress, too much the well-bred gentleman ever to be doubted, and yet here were these two policemen calling him "My good man," hustling him along, and no way to get out of the scrape but to try to convince them that he was not a common thief!

Thus the unfortunate bridegroom was pulled through the crowd, people staring at him, the policemen holding him fast by the arms, and his captor following close at their heels, giving vent to feelings of enjoyment in occasional exclamations of "Scoundrel!" "Scamp!" "But he couldn't come it over me!" &c. Goaded at last beyond endurance, Dick suddenly turned upon him:

"But I haven't got your watch, I tell you! You ought to know what you're talking about, before accusing an honest man in this way."

"None of that now," said the policeman roughly; "Come along quietly."

"Well see!—we'll see!" shouted the tormentor.

And thus was Dick led along, a miserable captive. Men looked curiously at him as they passed, women drew back in horror from the criminal. Never had poor Strong so longed for the face of an acquaintance, but none met him. It was growing dark; and was not an hour when any one he knew was likely to be out. In the side street very few persons were abroad; and so they reached the station-house. For some little distance Dick had been quite silent; and recovering from his rage, had tried to think what might be best for him to do. Once in the dirty room of detention fresh cause for anger speedily arose. The robbed man, who gave his name as John Clark, showed as a very respectable-dressed person when in the light, and displayed the dangling end of a handsome watch-chain, from which the watch had been wrested.

"The ring was a little worn," he said, "and broke with the pull. I felt it, and saw the hand that grasped the watch. It was brown and ungloved, like his," pointing to Dick, who as usual was ungloved. "I turned round quickly and caught him. Now see if you don't find the watch on him."

"It's all an infamous lie!" said Dick. "What should I want of his beggarly watch?"

"The prisoner had better be quiet and let himself be searched," replied the police captain.

"Search me and welcome," retorted Dick, pulling off his overcoat, thereby bringing to view his handsome dress suit.

The men looked at each other in surprise. "I didn't think he was a swell cove," said one; "he looked like the common kind."

"Mr. Strong now drew out his own watch, which was an elegant chronometer.

"Here," said he to his captor, "why should a man want to rob you when he has such a time-piece as that?"

"It was stolen too, I've no doubt," replied Mr. Clark, imperturbably.

Dick nearly fell into a rage again. "You're an incorrigible old fool," said he.

"Prisoner will please be careful," said the officer, sternly. "Now, sir, what is your name?"

"Richard Strong."

"Residence?"

"Oak Hill Farm, Alleghany county, New York."

A shade of surprise crossed the officer's face as he asked—"Occupation?"

"Farmer."

Just then Dick, who still had his watch, opened it, and uttered a cry of horror—it was after eight o'clock.

"For God's sake, be quick with this farce," he said, earnestly. "I have a most important engagement, and it is already past the hour."

Mr. Clark smiled contemptuously.

"I'm afraid you'll have to put it off," he said.

"You do not seem to understand the gravity of the charge, Mr. Strong," said the captain. "Officers Smith and Brown will please search the prisoner."

With what grace he could muster Dick submitted to the search; it was long and tedious, and resulted, of course, in nothing. Strong was boiling over with indignation and impatience, but had to put up with it; and as it chanced, from the fact of his having on new clothes, the pockets were nearly empty, he had hardly anything upon him to serve as vouchers for the truth of his assertions about himself. His linen was, indeed, marked with his name, and the men were convicted that their culprit was by rank a gentleman, whether the charge made against him was true or not. When he was brought into the large room, Clark sprang forward eagerly.

"Did you find the watch?"

"No, of course they didn't," replied Dick.

The man's countenance fell.

"Then he must have flung it away when I caught him," he said.

"Why, do you still think I stole it?" demanded Dick.

"Of course you did; I saw you take it."

Dick turned away from him, without reply, to the captain, "Now, sir, I hope you will let me go."

"No, Mr. Strong, we cannot do that while this man swears to this charge against you."

This was more than Dick had expected, and his reserve broke down, "But, Captain, you must let me go—why, this is my wedding night and I *must* go."

"That's a likely story," said Clark with a sneer.

"May I ask who you are to marry," asked the officer, looking rather incredulous.

It was awfully against Dick's ideas but he had to say, "A daughter of Mr. John Weldon?"

"Not Weldon of Weldon & Grey?"

"Yes."

"Oh that's too much," cried the inexpressible Clark, "As if he would look at such a fellow as you!"

Dick's anger flamed out again, but he began to find there was no use in displaying it, and addressed himself especially to the captain. To him he was very angust, saying all he could to prove that his statements were true—perhaps too he displayed some of the greenbacks that were plentiful in his purse—be that as it may, he succeeded at last in persuading the officer to allow a message to be dispatched to Mr. Weldon, and finally one of the policemen departed with a hastily scrambled note.

By the time he reached Mr. Weldon's, it was after ten o'clock; the uncomfortable guests there assembled had began to think they had better go home, as there would be no wedding that night, and the clergyman, who had passed anything but an agreeable evening, had gone to Mrs. Weldon's to make his adieux, when there was a ring at the bell, followed by a rush to see who it might be.

When the door was opened and a policeman stalked into the hall, the excitement was intense. Mr. Weldon hurried forward to meet him. The man touched his hat.

"Are you Mr. John Weldon?"

"Yes."

"A prisoner down at our station sent you this note."

Mr. Weldon opened the missive eagerly, people crowded round to learn its contents.

"I am in the 27th street station house, charged with theft; for God's sake come and get me out. RICHARD STRONG."

A shout of laughter followed this announcement, the people were so amused, they thought it such a good joke. The relief after the long suspense was so great, that peal after peal of merriment rang out, the jolly sounds echoing even to Edith's room, and the girls jumped out to hear the news, quickly brought her back the tidings that Dick was safe, though in such a funny scrape.

The policeman meantime looked at the smiling throng and then at Mr. Weldon.

"So what he said was true, and he was going to marry your daughter?"

"Yes, certainly."

"We would not believe him, he looked such a shabby chap; however, the Boss said, as it was so near, I might come and see."

More laughter followed this, and in a few moments Mr. Weldon and Charles Strong were on their way, with the police man, to Dick's relief.

There is not much to add; when they reached the station, a few words from Mr. Weldon convinced the police captain, that there must have been some mistake, and Mr. Strong was released. Clark still remained at the place, and was furious at the result; when going out, Dick said to him—"Now, Mr. Clark, I hope you are convinced that I did not steal the watch?"

To this he replied very angrily—"You did too, for I saw you; and I say it's a monstrous injustice to let you off just because you are going to marry a rich man's daughter."

Their was no use arguing with such a person; and as Dick once more drew on the objectionable overcoat, Charles Strong could not help saying, "Ah! Dick, it was all because you would wear a shabby coat, and would not have a carriage. You will do better next time."

When they reached the house there was a great crowding about the bridegroom, and much merriment and congratulations. Edith came to meet him, her paleness succeeded by blushes, and the ceremony proceeded at once.

American Cheese in England.

The Utica *Herald* reports: The cheese which we sent to England in the fore part of the season was much of it too green when shipped, and arrived in bad condition. Some of our hot weather cheese also disappointed the receivers, but our later make has been excellent. A Utican who is interested in our dairying interest, and is now sojourning in England, writes a private letter from London, from which we are kindly permitted to extract. He says: American cheese, this Fall, I am happy to say, is excellent. There is only a small quantity of Cheddar that can beat it. On this trip I have been to Cheltenham, Gloucester, Hereford, and Swindon. I saw a very large amount of American cheese. In fact, it is to be seen in abundance all through England. In London and its suburbs every grocer and butter-dealer's is full of our cheese. The price is low, and it is so much better in quality this year than it ever has been, and they have all dealt freely in it, and laid in all the stock they could raise. One cheesemonger here in London, at the first news of the Chicago fire, asked me if I thought it would raise the price of cheese much. If I thought it would, he should buy all he could, even though the price had advanced a little. He was making a capital thing out of what he had, which was 4d. per pound net profit. He said, "I tell you it is a capital cheese: and if the Americans go on like this, they will have the whole cheese market."

A witness in a late divorce suit kept saying that the wife had a very retaliating disposition; that she retaliated for every little thing. "Did you ever see her husband kiss her?" asked the wife's counsel. "Yes, sir, often!" "Well, what did she do on such occasions?" "She always retaliated, sir,"

The Amazons.

According to a very ancient tradition, the Amazons were a nation of women, who suffered no men to remain among them, but marched to battle under the command of their queen, and formed for a long time a formidable state. They held occasional intercourse with the men of the neighboring states. If boys were born to them, they either sent them to their fathers, or killed them. But they brought up the girls for war, and burned off their right breasts, that they might not be prevented from bending the bow. From this custom they received the name of Amazon, that is, "breastless." Such is the ordinary tale; the origin of which is perhaps to be accounted for by supposing that vague reports, exaggerated and poetically embellished, had reached the Greeks of the peculiar way in which the women of various Caucasian districts lived, performing military duties which elsewhere devolved on husbands, and also of the numerous examples of female heroism which, travelers inform us, still distinguish the women of that region. In later times, however, the word Amazon has been supposed to have some connection with the Circassian word "Maza," signifying the moon, as if the myth of the Amazon had taken its origin in the worship of the moon, which prevailed on the borders of Asia. The nations of Amazons have been mentioned by the ancients. First, the Asiatic Amazons, from whom the others branched off. These dwelt on the shores of the Black Sea, and among the mountains of the Caucasus, especially in the neighborhood of the modern Trebisond, on the river Termodon, (now Termob.) They are said to have at one time subdued the whole of Asia and to have built Smyrna, Ephesus, Cumæ, and other cities. Their queen, Hippolyte, or, according to others, Antiope, was killed by Hercules, as the ninth of the labors imposed on him by Eurystheus consisted in taking from her the shoulder-belt bestowed on her by Mars. On one of their expeditions, the Amazons came to Attica, in the time of Theseus. They also marched under the command of their queen, Penthesilea, to assist Priam against the Greeks. They even appear upon the scene in the time of Alexander the Great, when their queen, Thalestris, paid him a visit, in order to become a mother by the conqueror of Asia. Second, the Scythian Amazons, who, in after times married among the neighboring Scythians, and withdrew further into Sarmatia. Third, the African Amazons, who, under the command of their queen, Myrina, subdued the Gorgons and Atlantes, marched through Egypt and Arabia, and founded their capital on the lake Tritonis, but were then annihilated by Hercules.

The Grand Duke Ball.

The ball given in New York in Honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, was certainly a magnificent affair, if we may believe the journals of the city. An immense crowd of lookers-on gathered about the Academy of Music early in the evening, and quite a number of policemen were necessary to keep this crowd in proper order. About half-past ten o'clock a movement was discernable, and, simultaneous with a grand rush of the patient waiters toward the Academy, the Prince's carriage, followed by several others, dashed up to the canopied entrance. The Prince was the first to alight, and as he did so the crowd on the corner of Irving place got a glimpse of him, and there then ensued a most exciting crush and rush toward the carriage, women vieing with the men in their eagerness to get as near as possible to the handsome young Russian. The Prince had on a heavy gray overcoat of the Russian style and a "pancake" cap of the same color, and as he got out of the carriage he handed the cap to a gentleman in waiting. He pulled off his coat the minute he crossed the threshhold of the door.

The reception and ball rooms were handsomely decorated. The first set for the lancers was formed on the stage immediately in front of the prismatic fountain. The Grand Duke and Miss Hoffman took the head. *Vis-a-vis* to them were General McDowell and Mrs. Geo. Aspinwall. The sides were made up of Governor Hoffman and Madame Catacazy and Mrs. Richard Irving and Mrs. Cutting. Some delay was experienced in forming the other sets, the Academy being so crowded. At length the band struck up the familiar air, and the ball was opened. The distinguished dancers, however, were exceedingly unfortunate. They got mixed up generally at the beginning, and so they continued until the end. It was a great relief to all concerned when the first dance was finished. After this the Prince promenaded and danced alternately for an hour, until supper was announced. In the second and third dances his partners were Miss Morse, daughter of the professor, and Miss McDowell, daughter of the General. It was nearly one o'clock when the Grand Duke and the whole of the imperial party were conducted into the supper room. The Duke retired about two o'clock, but the ball went on until four.

A Man Caught in a Mine.

A Deer Lodge City (Montana) paper says: Mr. Peter Coffey came in from Nevada gulch on Thursday night for Dr. Mitchell, and gave an account of one of the most remarkable mining accidents we have heard of. It appears that on Nevada creek, lived remote from any other person, Mr. Wm. Cleghorn, a miner of intelligence and industrious habits. The mail carrier on last Saturday, in going by, left his papers at his cabin, and wished to borrow a mule from him, but seeing no one about, went on his route. On returning on Thursday, he found the cabin still tenantless, and the papers remaining where he had placed them.

The unusual occurrence aroused his suspicions, and remembering he had seen tracks in the snow leading from the cabin on his last trip, he searched for and found them, and could find no returning track. He followed them to a drift in a bar, found that there had been a cave, and that Cleghorn was caught by it. Summoning help, the miners succeeded in reaching and rescuing the unfortunate miner about sundown of Thursday.

His hip-joint was dislocated, and his right leg crush above the ankle. The drift was only a few feet below the surface, and he told them that on Sunday he could distinctly hear the miners walking and talking on the bar above, while he lay there crushed, famished for food and drink, in mortal pain, unable to attract their attention. And thus he lay for over five days. The real horrors of the situation are beyond expression. Mr. C. is a man of powerful build—weighs over 200 pounds—but it is said he was reduced to a skeleton when exhumed. Dr. Mitchell returned last evening. He reports Cleghorn living and likely to recover. Dr. M. will amputate his right leg below the knee on Sunday. He had lain very nearly five and a half days in the drift. It is the most remarkable case of endurance we have ever heard of.

The East Haddam *Advertiser* says that down in Saybrook all the girls are called "Sissey" unless they weigh one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

About one dozen clergymen in New York city receive, it is said, salaries of $10,000 and upwards.

Barbers' Shop Diseases.

In the category of obscure and loathsome diseases is one vulgarly called "the barber's itch." The very sound of the title has a repulsive influence, but the disease itself is yet more repugnant to look upon or describe. Latterly several malignant cases have come to the notice of physicians, and it becomes a very important matter to investigate as to the nature and extent of the disorder. The majority of the thousands who daily luxuriate in the pleasures and comforts of the tonsorial art, seldom if ever dream of possible danger. But from the chair, the bath and appurtenances, disease may be communicated. Of course this liability is greater where the surroundings are unclean, and the habits of the barbers are careless or untidy, but occasionally cases have been traced to the best-regulated saloons. Sometimes the cushions of the chair may be infected from the perspiration of a diseased person, or the bath-tub not having been thoroughly cleansed, may retain a scum of the soap and refuse deposit from the body; these, however, are rare and improbable occurrences. Oftener the hair-brushes may transfer scalp eruptions, dandruff, &c. The most frequent and certain causes are towels, napkins, lather and brushes, and other barber-use articles used upon various people. Even the polished steel of the keen-edged razor is a medium for transferring the infection. It is by no means necessary that pimples or other marks upon the face must appear in view to render caution imperative. There may be no visible cutaneous disease about a customer; he may have a comparatively clear skin, and yet the subtle virus of impure or disordered blood will exude through the freshly-opened pores of the skin, exposed by the close scraping of the sharp razor, and so moisten the napkin, towel, lather, brush, or razor, and be impregnated in the face of the next customer on whom the same articles may be used. In the better class of tonsorial resorts the operatives exercise all the discretion possible, and thus, in a large measure, obviate the liabilities of infection. They furnish to every customer clean, fresh, napkins, and not only cleanse the brush and razor, but always change the lather. The same linen is never used upon two persons, without being fresh from the laundry. But the only way to secure perfect safety is to insist upon each customer having a separate and exclusive brush, lather, towel, napkin, powder and razor. This is not an expensive or an impossible arrangement. A few dollars thus disbursed is a happy investment if it saves one from even the mildest type of a loathsome and tantalizing disease.

Running a Hotel.

A New York reporter has been interviewing a hotel proprietor of that city and here is the result, showing some of the figures, in the cost of running a first-class hotel:

What does your flour cost per year? $3,424, and we use three barrels daily.

Milk? $10,500, and we use 500 quarts daily. It comes from Westchester County, and costs 7 to 8 cents per quart.

Cream? $5,700. Use 60 quarts daily.

Eggs? $13,500. Use 1,800 eggs daily.

Butter? $24,000. Use 175 lbs. daily.

Oysters? $11,400. Use 5,000 oysters daily.

What do groceries cost? $40,000.

Beef, fish, and vegetables? $210,000.

Whole expense of marketing? $375,000.

Where do you get your beef, and what do you give for it? We use 650 pounds of loin and roasts daily—costs 25 to 30 cents per pound—get it from Fulton Market. Meat bills are paid daily.

Turkeys? Use 23 turkeys a day; cost 23 cents.

Chickens? Use 80 chickens a day; cost 23 cents.

Game? Mallard ducks, $1.25 per pair; black duck, 87 cents per pair; Brandt ducks, $1.25 per pair; redhead; $1.50 per pair; partridges, 81 per pair; grouse, $1 per pair; venison, 25 cents.

Lamb costs 19 cents for legs, 20 for racks, 15 for whole lamb. Get a good deal of mutton from Boston, Southdown.

Potatoes, $2.12 per barrel, use six barrels per day; sweet potatoes, $3 per barrel; spinach, $2 per barrel; oyster plant, $1 per dozen; cauliflower, $3 per dozen; celery, $1.50 per dozen bunches; tomatoes, $3.50 per 12 one gallon cans, use 12 gallons daily.

Then butter costs three times as much as flour.

Yes. And milk costs more than flour, so do eggs; and oysters, which are only used for relishes or side dishes, cost $11,400.

A RACE WITH A PANTHER.—In Pennsylvania, a few days ago, a boy of fourteen years, living in Rockton, Clearfield County, made a narrow escape from a panther. While on his way to the tunnel on an errand, in Union Township, he was startled by a low and heavy growl nearly overhead. Upon looking up he saw a panther perched on a tree, about thirty feet from the ground, which was wagging its tail in anticipation of springing upon its prey. No sooner did the boy's eyes meet the panther than it gave a loud and very piercing yell, and leaped to the ground. This sudden, bold, and noisy demonstration on the part of the panther, frightend the colt which the boy was riding, and it took to flight at full speed—the panther keeping close to its side and about neck to neck, giving an occasional fierce yell, which seemed to add speed to the colt's fest. After running in this manner about thirty or forty rods, the panther gave up the chase.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—A young lady residing in Paterson, Putnam county, received through that post-office, a few weeks ago, a small package neatly and very securely sealed. Upon opening it she perceived a box, in which, to her utter astonishment, she found, carefully packed, 20 fifty-dollar greenbacks, and a sheet of paper, on which was written these words only: "Accept this gift." The happy recipient has always been obliged to support herself by her own industry, has no parents nor home, except through the hospitality of relatives. There is not the least suspicion as to the donor of the gift, which has been safely deposited in the savings bank for keeping.

CHINESE JEALOUSY.—The Chinese are the most jealous people in the world. They consider it sacrilege for a man to look with anything like a steady gaze at their wives. When a Chinaman's wife is so sick as to require a physician, she must not look at him. Around her wrist is fastened a silken cord; one end of which is held by the physician, who must not touch her hand or person; but ascertain the state of his patient's health from the almost imperceptible tremble of the pulsations as indicated by the cord. No people in the world have such an antipathy to girl babies, while none more reverence their mothers.

NEW SWINDLE.—Our exchanges speak of a new swindling game, which consists of an agent calling at a house and displaying a number of sealed envelopes, containing samples of silk, merino, calico, &c., collecting twenty-five cents for a choice, and promising to send a dress pattern like the sample in the envelope chosen for the small sum of one dollar; but neither man nor dress is ever seen afterward.

The Dog who Rang for his Supper.

In France there was once a little dog whose name was Fido. He belonged to a poor woman who did not always have food enough to give him.

Fido must have thought it over to himself in this way "My mistress loves me; but she is so poor, that often she does not have food enough for her own dinner. How, then, can she afford to give me mine? I am a strong dog, and a wise dog too; and I must get my dinner without troubling my good mistress."

Not far from the place where he lived, there was a convent, which was a home for some good nuns; and one day, as Fido sat near by in the sun, he saw a beggar go and ring the bell of the convent door; and soon a woman came, and brought a bowl of soup and meat, and gave it to the beggar.

Fido trotted up and looked in the beggar's face, as much as to say, "Couldn't you spare one of those bones?" But the beggar did not see things in the light that Fido did. "Go away sir!" said the beggar; so Fido trotted back to his place in the sun, and lay down.

But he was very hungry. He had not had any thing to eat for twelve hours. The beggar over the way, as soon as he had eaten his food, put the bowl in a hole over the door, and then walked off.

"Those must be good women to give food to beggars," thought Fido. "I wonder if they wouldn't give *me* a bowl of soup. There's nothing like trying."

So Fido trotted across the street, and, putting up his paw, rang the bell. "Ding, dong, ding!" What a noise he made!

"There's another beggar after food!" thought the good nun; and she came with a plate of boiled meat, and looked round. "There's nobody here, after all!" said the woman, shutting the door.

"She calls me nobody," thought poor Fido. "I must try again." So he jumped up, and rang the bell once more. "Ding, dong, ding, dong!" It made a much louder noise than before.

But nobody came. The woman stood watching at a back-window to see who was ringing the bell. Fido waited a while; and then jumped up again, and gave the bell a good pull.

Then the woman came out, and laughed to find that a dog had been ringing the bell. "What do you want, sir?" asked she. "Bow, wow, wow!" said Fido. "I know what that means," said the woman; "you want some dinner."

So she gave the dog some dinner, and, every day after that, he would come at a certain hour, and ring the bell, and the woman would feed him; and one day she put some food in a basket, and said, "Now, sir, take that home to your mistress."

And the dog took it home safely; and his mistress had a good dinner that day, as well as Fido himself. Folks would come from a great distance to see him ring the bell for his dinner. I would like to own as bright a dog as Fido; would you not.—*From the Nursery*

A Letter to Boys.

The newsboys, bootblacks and other homeless lads who are provided for by the Children's Aid Society at the Rivington Street Lodging House, New York, contributed $16 in aid of the Chicago sufferers. The money was sent to Mr. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, who forwarded it to Rev. Mr. Collyer, of Chicago, who acknowledged its receipt as follows:

MY DEAR FELLOWS: Your great friend and mine, Mr. Williams, has sent me a letter from Mr. Calder, with one from himself, and the $16 you gave to help Chicago through this hard pinch. I write this to thank you for what you have done right out of my heart; to tell you that I think your subscription is one of the grandest that was ever made for anything, because you must have so very little to spare, and whenever you get into a tight place this Winter I want you to feel that you have helped some poor fellow out of a *tighter*.

Now I will tell you what I mean to do with this money. I mean to keep it all to itself, and whenever, as long as it lasts, I see any boy or girl I think needs a dollar I will take one of yours to give them. I hope I shall make no mistakes, and give it to the right sort—just to those who need it, and not to those who are shamming. I should hate to be taken in, but if I am I want you all to try and remember if you have ever taken any fellow in, and if you have, you must consider my mistake as your punishment and never do it again.

And so, boys, God bless you for your kind hearts and the way you put your hands deep down into your pockets.

I am, always yours,
ROBERT COLLYER.

The letter was read to the boys by Mr. Calder, the Superintendent. One of them asked to have it read a second time, when he said it was "a bully letter;" another said he liked it because there was no humbug about it.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.—The latest mail news from the East is neither encouraging nor hopeful. The famine still continues its ravages, and the most heart-rending stories are told of the sufferings of the people in Persia. During the month of August the miseries of the inhabitants of Yezd have increased rather than abated, owing to want of employment and the lack of means to obtain the necessary wants of life. The peculiar geographical position of Persia renders it an easy prey to calamities like that which is now desolating the country. Short yield and decreased crops are always sure to be felt by the inhabitants, and when, like the present, a terrible visitation falls upon them, and they are in no adequate manner prepared for it, terrible misery is sure to result in consequence.

A SHORT HAY CROP.—There is a general complaint of the shortness of the hay crop of the past season, and an expression of apprehension that it will not hold out until grass comes again. We have noticed similar expressions of anxiety about the hay crop in former years. The result has generally been a superabundance of hay the following spring. The reasons are: first, when the crop is light the quality of the hay is better and more nutritious; and, secondly, and chiefly, because when farmers think their hay may not hold out, or that it will be very high in the spring, they are very much more economical and saving in the use of it. This general practice of extreme economy in the consumption of a great staple production like hay, produces a wonderful effect in reducing the price, after a few months.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

HOW TO DETECT MILK SWINDLES.—A German scientific journal describes a very simple apparatus for determining the richness of milk, as measured by its transparency. Two polished plates of glass are adjusted by means of a screw, to stand at different distances from each other. The milk is placed between them; and the distance of the plates from each other, when the flame of a stearine candle is rendered invisible, is the measure alike of the transparency and richness of the milk.

THE Emperor of Germany has consented to act as arbitrator between the United States of America and England upon the question of the disputed line between the former country and Vancouver's Island, in the Strait of San Juan de Fuca.

Kidnapping a Deserter.

A strange occurrence is reported from the island of Jersey—the kidnapping of a Frenchman by a French detective officer. It appears that during the war last year the man who has been kidnapped engaged himself as a substitute for one who had been drawn for military service. He was paid for his substitution the sum of 2,000 francs. This money he deposited for safe keeping in a bank at Paris, but instead of fulfilling the engagement he had made he left France and took refuge at Jersey, where he had since been employed at laboring work. Presuming on the restoration of peace as an immunity from danger, he wrote to Paris two or three weeks ago for his money to be forwarded to him. His letter gave the long-lost clew to his place of abode, and a detective officer was sent after him. Landing at Jersey with the wife of the man who had been victimized, the detective and the woman proceeded in a cab to St. Mary's parish, where, unrecognized by him, they identified their man. Next day the detective went in a cab alone, and introduced himself to the man as the owner of a small cargo in a vessel lying in St. Aubin's Bay. He had, he said, a quantity of damaged goods on board that he wished to have landed, and having been recommended to him as an industrious man who would suit him, pressed him to accept the job. After some demur, which was set aside by the promise of good pay, the man agreed, and accompanied by a fellow-laborer, at whose house he lodged, he proceeded with the detective. On their arrival at the town the two entered a hotel, where brandy and cigars were supplied. After drinking for some time they entered the cab and proceeded to the pier. On the way thither the detective pretended to be ill, and stopping the cab he gave the second man a half-franc, requesting him to go back to town for a powder at a druggist's. Before the man could return he had recovered, and ordered the cab to drive on. At the pier-head a boat was engaged, and the two put off to the Small Roads, where was lying a pilot cutter that the detective had previously engaged. Getting alongside the passengers were put on board, the boatman paid, and in a few minutes the captor and the captured were sailing with a fair wind for France.

Self-Examination.

Examine yourself. Do it impartially. Do it faithfully. Do it often.

Sit down by yourself, and shutting out all thoughts on other subjects, review your own life for the last day—for the last week. Recall both your acts and your words—for, both to others and yourself, your words are often as serious realities as your actions.

We believe there is not a human being who will not be benefitted and improved by the habitual review of his or her own life, in this manner.

Have your hours been turned to account, either in work or recreation; or have they been frittered away, in a manner profitless, or positively injurious, to both mind and body?

Have you made any acquisitions of knowledge within the day or week just gone? Can you say, I know this thing, or that, which I did not know before?

Have you strengthened your principles, which require constant bracing, for a thousand temptations are always at work to undermine them? We say to undermine them; for it is only the worst of men who sit down and deliberately concoct plans of wickedness. It is the insidnous and unperceived approach of the Tempter, in disguised and undistinguishable form, from which the greatest danger is to be apprehended.

Have you helped your unsuccessful and troubled brother where you had it in your power? Have you said a kind and encouraging word where that was all that was needed? Have you done a kind and generous act wherever it was your duty to do one?

We shall all be judged by our works, and there is no more efficient aid in improving our works, and in rendering the future better than the past, than by a frequent, searching review, and an unprejudiced, unsparing judgment of the past.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Shrewd Swindle by a woman.

A Mrs. B——, described as "moving in the best circles" of San Francisco, was lately informed by a letter that a beautiful

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..... .....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 15, '71.

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Communications recommending persons or office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

Impeachment of Grant.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent, of Saturday last, communicates the startling report of a movement on foot for the empeachment of the President, for his many highhanded and unconstitutional acts. The anti-Grant republicans and the democrats are said to be in this movement.

Pittsburg, as we noticed last week, elected a democratic mayor, by over 1200 majority. This is refreshing from the old radical stronghold, and the radical defeat was brought about by the enormous plunderings of the smoky city, by its radical officials—the stealings were so enormous, the people could no longer stand it, and turned around and elected Blackmore, dem., for mayor.

President Grant's message pleases the English aristocracy. Of course it does, for Grant has been aping an aristocratic government as much as possible, and if he thought it safe, would proclaim the empire to-morrow, with himself, as Ulysses I., at its head head. He is now playing the tyrant with his bayonetts as much as any monarch in Europe, and they are his only hope for re-election.

Greeley Given the Cold Shoulder.

At a meeting of the regular Republican Central Committee the other evening in New York, a resolution was adopted that no more propositions of affiliation be made to the Greely wing.

Greeley, of late, has been opposing rascality among radical office holders, and protesting against the swindlings practiced by the Grant ring, which accounts for his getting the cold shoulder. No man can be honest and find favor with the radical organization.

The Lewistown True Democrat says:

The extension of the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad from Milroy, to intersect the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad., is seriously under consideration in high quarters. The newest route proposed leads through Path Valley, north-west of Milroy, and through over the Seven Mountains, connecting near the end of Nittany mountain. This would make a distance of not over 23 miles, and would bring Bellefonte and the whole Snow Shoe region, with its immense productions of coal and lumber, at least 20 miles nearer to Harrisburg or Philadelphia, via Lewistown, than any other route. It would also secure to Lewistown again the Penn's Valley trade. We repeat, the feasibility of the route is being inquired into by responsible parties, and we shall not be surprised to see the construction of the road commenced as soon as next spring shall open.

Cure for Cancer.

There being several serious cases of cancer in Pennsvalley we copy the following cure, sent to the Pittsburg Post, by one who says he has tried it, and hope it may prove beneficial to others:

To the Editor of the Post:

I wish to make known through your widely circulated paper to the many now suffering with cancer. In 1863 a cancer came on my left hand after much suffering, all remedies failing me. I had it burned out with costics. It made its appearance again in my right arm, being more troublesome than before; I suffered almost death again with costic burning; this seemed to check it for a while. It next broke out in my right hand. In the spring of 1871 it grew very fast until the hand became helpless and I carried it in a sling; all remedies and costics failing me this time I feared my hand must be taken off. On hearing of several persons cured by drinking wild tea and poulticing the cancer with the tea grounds I commenced using wild tea in earnest. I abstained from using coffee and other tea and in four weeks was cured as well as it ever was. I am acquainted with two citizens of Pittsburg that have been cured of cancer by drinking wild tea within the last few months. For the the sake of suffering humanity I make known these facts. Wild tea grows in most of the States and is well known. This remedy should have the widest publicity.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. WILLIAMS,
Health Officer, Allegheny City Pa.

A Herald special from Washington says that Senator Sumner is for an active fight to abolish the Internal Revenue Commissionership, and that he will be sustained by many leading Senators.

New York, December 8.—Four hundred and fifty canal boats are still frozen in on the Hudson river and Erie Canal.

Omaha, December 8.—Five passenger trains from the west are snow bound at Laramie Station.

The prince of Wales is in a dying condition having taken a relapse. The greatest excitement prevails in England. The latest dispatch says:

Sandringham, Dec. 12--10 p. m.—The Prince of Wales passed an unquiet night.

The trains on the Sunbury & Lewistown RR. are now making connection with the trains on the Northern Central road at Selinsgrove Station

Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, has signed the bill repealing female suffrage, and thus the ballot has slipped through the fair fingers of the ladies of this portion of the West.

The Next Presidency.

The Two Parties.

In the arguments we have used to demonstrate the advantages to the country and to the democratic party, which would follow the withdrawal of the latter from the Presidential field in 1872, thus allowing the people both democrats and republicans, to deal directly with the present administration upon the question growing out of its own policy, we have intimated that the democracy are not wholly irresponsible for the admitted crimes and faults of their antagonists. The country is not yet restored to its normal condition; its politics are still disturbed and distempered; its controversies are constitutional, involving not mere questions of expediency and advantage, but the greater question of personal rights, local freedom, habeas corpus, trial by jury, the relation between civil law and military power, the powers of the executive and the authority of congress. The desperate spirit of the late civil war still lingers in our discussions and elections are mortal combats—or, at least, the party in power insists on regarding them in that light, and it deliberately resolves to carry them at all hazards, "and by any means, because it esteems them mortal in their nature. It not only argues, but it boldly declares that the triumph of the democracy would partially undo the results of the war, annul the hardly won and costly victory of the north, revive the spirit, if not the condition, of slavery, imperil the newly acquired franchises of the negroes, place the federal power at the mercy of the states, subject unionists to the vengeance of the confederate element, jeopard the national debt, disintegrate our nationality and, in one word, ruin the country. We do not overstate the arguments of our opponents; neither do we propose to reply to them. The experience of the past six years has shown that replies and refutations make no impression. When a party assumes that the contest which its antagonists wage against a mortal one, by that very assumption it places itself above the reach of reason and argument. It declines even to entertain a proposition for discussion. It answers a democratic plea for the constitutional rights of a state with the Ku-Klux bill; in reply to a democratic affirmation of the right of habeas corpus, it issues a crisp proclamation of twenty lines, placing a state under martial law; it responds to a myriad of columns of unanswerable arguments in behalf of the constitutional right of trial by jury, by thrusting 2,000 prisoners in jail in a single state. It assumes the existence of a condition of things which banish all argument and justifies an action. It proclaims a peril to the country which warrants it in casting aside all right, and usurping all power. It makes the election of four democratic congressmen in Texas an emergency; it makes the Ku Klux disorders in South Carolina, which its own paty officials neglect to suppress, an emergency; it makes a great fire at Chicago an emergency; and it makes each of these emergencies an occasion for military rule.

We may say that all this is unconstitutional, arbitrary, tyranical usurpative; but what do we accomplish by saying so? We have said it every day, for the last six years or longer; but it makes no impression on the northern mind, for the northern republican states continue republican; and the northern democratic states show signs of becoming republican. If we ask ourselves why the north should be thus impervious to democratic arguments, and why it should sturbbornly refuse to appreciate the perils to constitutional rights which fill us with alarm, perhaps we shall find the answer to be something like the following from the Cincinnati Commercial, a paper which, while being neither democratic nor strictly republican, is a fair reflector of northern feeling:

"The stink of slavery is still to be discoverable in the democratic organs, and the idiotic incoherency of jabber about the sacred and inviolable sovereignty of states is still the favorite theme of hundreds of democratic country papers. Why don't the members of the democratic party, who have good sense and are patriotic, suppress these fellows of evil noises and villainous smells? The country is growing away from them, of course. Not one day passes but that the advance of the country increases the difficulty, already insurmountable, of the return of the democratic party to power. The old democratic party will never more rule America. It is impossible. There is enough of it left to prevent the proper attention to administrative reforms. Incapable of good, the democratic organization is formidable for evil by perpetuating power in the hands of republican demagogues. The party has perished in a malignant vitality, in spite of all the lessons of history, and every demand of patriotism. The true parties are not the republican and the democratic, but the administration and the opposition."

These are rough and uncomplimentary words, but they are valuable as being a revelation of the northern sentiment which we have to deal with in the next presidential contest. If the democratic opposition and the possibility of a democratic triumph in a fair election provokes the party in power to the use of lawless measures to save itself, under the pretense of saving the country; and if it may resort to such lawless measures with the approval, or, at least without the substantial disapproval of the northern people, is it not the part of wisdom and of patriotism for the democracy to avert its own inevitable defeat, and at the same time avert the danger to the country of a radical victory, accomplished by lawless measures, by standing aloof from the contest, and leaving the dissentient republicans to assail and overthrow the Grant party, in their own way, and with their own weapons? A democratic contest of the presidency would influence the northern sentiment which the Commercial's paragraph is an expression of, or, rather, it would enable the administration party to inflame it and call it to its aid; while on the other hand, a formal yielding of the field by the democracy to their opponents would disarm the fears which the northern people associate with the election of a democratic president, and it would deprive the administration party of all pretext for the violent steps which it would, almost without a doubt, take to prevent the election, or the instalment of a democratic president. An election held under circumstances, with opposition republicans leading the fight in their own way, and supported, not by the democratic party, but by all honest democrats, would evoke an opposition to President Grant, whose magnitude and power few persons suspect, and result in that overthrow of his policy, which the democracy desire above all things to see accomplished, but which the democracy, as a party, cannot accomplish. Whether, then, it is not the high duty of the democracy to open the way for the achievement of this result, even by the apparent, though not real sacrifice of itself—whether it has a right to prevent in a new way that adverse result, which it is not able to avert in the old way, are questions which we submit to the consideration of all who call themselves Democrats.—*St. Louis Republican*

Hon. John Quincy Adams on the Presidency.

St. Louis, November 29.—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, has written a letter which will appear in the Missouri Republican to morrow, in which he warmly endorses the "passive policy" for the Democrats in the next Presidential election.

In the course of the letter he says: I am satisfied that such a course would be wise and patriotic, and I should be glad to see the Democrats concur in such a resolution. I regard the present administration as a national calamity, a continuance of which should be averted at almost any sacrifice, not because it is Republican in politics, but because it is mean in character, sordid in tone, corrupt and arbitrary; because, more than any we have had, it has disappointed the hopes and deadened the generous aspirations of the good men of all parties; because it is doing more to permanently disunite the States than the government of Jefferson Davis ever did; because its chief can conceive of no means of free government, but military force and no motive of public action but private profit. Four years more of such an administration in family patronage and martial law, will so blunt the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our ignoble incubus might as well remain a fixture.

Now I believe the Democratic party is a powerless one to relieve us, and think it is without hope of carrying the next election. I have no doubt that if any of the States lately in rebellion were necessary to elect the Democratic candidate, they would be thrown out in the counting. A mere majority even if it could be mustered will not be permitted to elect a Democrat to be the next President. Nothing will then remain but civil war or submission to a superior, and it is difficult to decide which alternative would inflict the more irreparable injury upon the habit of free government.

To dismiss an incompetent official and avoid a governmental crisis the Missouri policy offers the only reasonable possibility. But while I frankly avow my partiality for the project, I do not shut my eyes to the very serious obstacles to its adoption. It must subdue the pride of party and break the bands of party discipline.

Now, there are few more obstinate passions than the sentimental devotion which men offer to mere abstraction party glory—and not many of the creeds of theology are as despotic as a "platform." It will be a difficult task to bring a party yet glowing with the recollection of a mighty past, and but now burning in anticipations of a great future, to yield the bend of the column and the command of the field, to allies, who were yesterday enemies. Nor is there any strong guaranty that these allies will not flinch at the last. Party leaders are seldom famous for the high moral courage which can abide unshaken under the stern pressure that forbids the rupture of party ties. But if they dare fling down the guantlet for a duel to the death with the President, it might be possible for the Democracy to rise to the height where humiliation of the partisan is lost in the satisfaction of the patriot.

But, it is charged, that the sacrifice will be to win, or worse, will be to surrender the whole scheme of Democratic liberty and be bound to its enemies. I do not so forgo the event. I cannot believe that the protest against a dictatorial government can be weakened by gaining a band which deserts it, because it is hostile to civil liberty. Will the enemies of corruption in office disband, because they unite with those who have sickened and turned away from the sight of corruption? Can friends of the Constitution preserve and protect it more strenuously by refusing to hold up their hands, who have forsaken their own friends, rather than deface it futher?

It seems to me, on the contrary, that the strength of the support, which this movement would bring to the rescue of the principles of Democracy, would be in exact proportion to the severity of the blow. The pride of the Democratic party for these principles must be dear, indeed, who can abandon for them, an ancient and honored name, and not less precious to those who dare to follow them, even through the scorn, contempt and obloquy, which await political treason.

Mexico in Anarchy as Usual.

Movements of the Government and its Opponents.

City of Mexico, Nov. 90, via Havana, Nov. 28.—A state of anarchy prevails throughout the entire republic. The journals are filled with accounts of pronunciamentos, and the troops are growing revolutionary. General Porfirio Diaz has formally pronounced, and is backed by the Legislature of the state of Oaxaca, which has decreed to return to its own sovreignty. The greater part of the army is distrusted. The Siglo, of the 18th, says that Juarez was elected with the American Minister on the night of the 18th, who advised the President to change his Cabinet. The report caused great sensation. The people are expressing fears of American intervention. Positive assurances are given of Cabinet changes in the beginning of December. It is rumored that Senor M. Romero will soon go to Washington, but wether officially or not is unknown. It is again reported that Mexico will try to raise a loan in the United States. The military situation remains unchanged. Both parties are preparing for an advance, but neither has commenced to do so as yet. General Teran was arrested at Vera Cruz by order of Juarez, and went to Oaxaca. Palacio is spoken of as Provisional Governor of Nuevo Leon, where the Juaristas are gaining strength. Vidal Castoneda announced on the 15 inst., in Congress that was authorized to state by the Lerdista party that they do not sympathise with either Diaz or the government, but will remain neutral in the fight between the government and the revolutionists. General Negrete has abandoned Diaz and gone to Sierra de Zacapoaxstla. A manifesto issued by Diaz meets with a poor response. It is reported that the brothers Diaz disagree—Porfiro and his army favoring Beritez for Governor instead of Felig Diaz.

Thiers's Revenge.

Rossel, the Hero of the Commune, Murdered by the Soldiers of the French Republic—Detailed Account of the Execution.

Paris, November 28.—Up to a late hour last night there was much agitation over the expected fate of Rossel and the other leaders of the Commune. Extraordinary influences had been brought to bear on the Commission of Pardons; the most affecting appeals were made to the President of the republic. The decision of the former was a secret, and it was well known that M. Thiers was visibly affected at the interview with Rossel's father, so this morning it was still doubtful that Rossel would undergo the extreme penalty, and his friends were hopeful of a commutation. But all doubt was soon dispelled by a dispatch from Versailles officially announcing that the execution had taken place, and Rossel and two of his companions had been shot.

FULL REPORT OF THE EXECUTION.

Paris, November 28—10 a. m.—The following are the particulars of the shooting of Rossel and his companions:

At 6 o'clock this morning the prisoners, Rossel, Perre, and Bourgeois, were taken from their cells and brought into the camp of Satory. Thence they were escorted by a large force to the place fixed upon for the execution in the outskirts of the camp. On arriving there a hollow square was formed by the troops, at one end of which the prisoners were placed. The behavior of the three men was most courageous. When the soldiers approached to bandfold them, Perre refused to allow the bandage to be placed over his eyes, declaring that he should look his executors in the face. When all the preparations were completed, at 7 o'clock the company detailed for the duty advanced, and leveling their muskets, at the word of command fired. Rossel fell at the first discharge; he was instantly killed. The others were not so fortunate; the bullets did not take immediate effect, and as they were writhing on the ground some soldiers of the shooting party, in obedience to instructions, came up with pistols, and gave the *coup de grace* to put them out of their agony.

The bodies were then placed in plain coffins and immediately removed. The execution took place in the presence of three thousand troops of the line.

A profound sensation was produced throughout the city by the details of the execution. The death of young Rossel is lamented even by those who felt it was demanded by justice and the best interests of the country.

MORE NARROW GAUGE.—Over one hundred merchants of St. Louis, Mo., have signed an indorsement of the project for a narrow gauge, double-track railroad from that city to New York, Boston, and other Eastern points. They suggest the calling of a meeting of business men for the purpose of organizing and inaugurating the enterprise with the least possible delay.

The sheriff of Perry county was recently arrested by the Newport constable for swearing—fine and costs $6.50. If every man, boy and woman uttering oaths was arrested and fined, the sum total would pay off the national debt in one year.

The speech recently delivered by Reverdy Johnson cannot be too closely ponderd over It speaks truths which cannot be gainsaid, and is so sound in its reasoning, that we reproduce it here, in order to convince the republican readers of the REPORTER of the great usurpations practised by President Grant. Says Mr. Johnson:

There is one consideration, however, of a general nature which should persuade the people that the party in power, legislative and executive, have not, since the termination of the war, wisely administered the government. The war ended in April, 1865. Since then no body of men, nor, so far as I know, any individual man, has raised his arm against the authority of the United States. The judiciary of the United States was almost at once reinstated in each of the States which had been in rebellion, and they have ever since administered their functions, not only without resistance, but without the show resistance. All the forts in these States have remained in the quiet possession of the government. Our commercial marine visits every Southern port without opposition, and is as safe there as in any of the other ports of the country. The laws of the United States have been administered without opposition, and the general acknowledgment of the authority of the United States and of the duty of allegiance has everywhere prevailed. Each of those States is now represented in both branches of Congress. Each has its governor, legislature, and judiciary, and the constitutional amendments, and its own laws, recognizing throughout the paramount authority of the Union. Notwithstanding all this they are now subjected, not only to oppressive laws, but to laws which I think are in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and in their nature destructive to the liberties of the people. So far from this conduct having brought about a restoration of good feeling, which could have been accomplished by friendly and constitutional measures, the people of one of those States are now subjected to the greatest conceivable oppression, and are denied rights which, in the most express and unambiguous terms, are guaranteed by the Constitution. And the States themselves are practically treated as if they were not States of the Union and as such entitled to all the powers not conferred upon the general government—powers belong to them by force of of the Constitution itself—the Constitution expressly providing that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Now a word or two more to show that the particular measure that I have in view, and the manner in which the President is carrying it out, are at war with the Constitution, and inconsistent with every idea of civil and political liberty. The measure is the act of Congress, 20th of April, 1871, called the Ku-Klux law. Its title is "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. and for other purposes." It will be seen that the only authority asserted for this law is the fourteenth amendment. Of the meaning of that amendment I shall hereafter speak. But let me first show you what the provision in the law is which is now being enforced by the President in certain portions of South Carolina. Under color of it individuals whose rights under the fourteenth amendment may be violated a civil action against the wrongdoer for the recovery of damages, and making such wrong-doer liable to a criminal prosecution, it provides that in certain cases mentioned in the section the alleged wrong-doer "shall be deemed a rebellion against the United States," and during the existence of such supposed rebellion, and within the limits where it may exist, "the President, when in his judgement the public safety shall require it," is authorized "to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown." It will be seen from the title of the act that the only warrant asserted for it is the fourteenth amendment. The inference from this is, that in the judgement of Congress, independent of that amendment, no such authority could be found. Now, this being conceded, let me for a moment examine into the meaning of that part of the fourteenth amendment relied upon. By a clause in the first section, in connection with the fifth section, Congress has assumed the power to pass the act. By that part of the first section it is provided that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," by the fifth section, "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article." It with this be seen that what is prohibited in the portion of the first section quoted is that "no State" shall do the act prohibited. Before I proceed to consider the meaning of this section, I call your attention to the terms of the fourth section of the act. By the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution it is declared "that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." In commenting upon this clause, Story says: "It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen must exclusively belong to that body." Now, whether this be absolutely true, and that they cannot confer the power upon the President, yet it is obvious that to do so in a measure defeats the object of the prohibition, as it practically leaves to the President to decide upon the existence of the exigency. He is, in other words, to determine no, only whether a rebellion or an invasion prevails, but whether the public safety requires the suspension of the writ. How formidable this power is, and how dangerous to the liberty of the citizen it may be when vested in one man, however exalted his official position, must be obvious. Without, however, denying that the power may be delegated to the President, one thing would seem to be perfectly clear, that the privilege of the writ cannot be denied to the citizen unless there be in fact a rebellion or an invasion and the public safety demands the denial. Can it for a moment be reasonably maintained that the fact of the existence of either rebellion or invasion is to depend upon the mere will of Congress or the will of the President? This is also certain, that Congress, if it has the authority to delegate the power to the President, can only authorize him to suspend the writ when there is, in the sense of the prohibitory clause of the Constitution, a rebellion or an invasion. The meaning of those two terms now is what it was when the Constitution was adopted. Neither that clause nor any other in the Constitution gives to Congress the right to define what rebellion is, and by such definition to make it what it is not according to its ordinary and well-understood meaning. A different doctrine would give to Congress the power to escape entirely from the prohibition. If they can declare that the acts specified in the third section of the statute constitute "a rebellion against the government of the United States," there is no limit to their power to defeat the obvious design of the clause. I have not time to quote the acts specified in the sections referred to, but many of them are clearly not within the meaning of the term rebellion as used in the constitution. Rebellion, in the sense of the Constitution, means revolt, rising, insurrection, or, in other words, insurrection against lawful authority. Now, there is not the least evidence to show—certainly none has been laid before the country—that there was any insurrection of revolt against the authority of the general or State government in South Carolina. Outrages have, perhaps, been perpetrated upon individuals in the State, as they have been and will be upon individuals in every State. For their redress the laws of the State and of United States afford a remedy. This very statute gives such a remedy to the parties who may be aggrieved, and subjects the offender to a criminal prosecution. There is not only nothing to show that the State courts of the United States have not the power to enforce these remedies, but, on the contrary, no process of either of these courts has been resisted by arms, or resisted at all. Indeed, as is now seen, there has been no difficulty in making arrests. So far from there being interference by force with this authority, the statement is that hundreds are flying from the State to avoid the illegal captures which are now making, and the imprisonment consequent thereupon—an imprisonment from which they cannot be released by virtue of any legal remedy. The arrests are made without any warrant coming from any judical officer known to the constitution, and the prisoner is not informed of the cause of his arrest, is not afforded the security which the Constitution provides of a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, but he is subjected entirely to the will and pleasure of the President and his officers.

And one thing more would seem to be perfectly evident, that to authorize the President to interfere by force in any of the States, another provision of the Constitution must be complied with. The members of the convention by whom it was framed, and the members of the several State conventions by which it was adopted, were most sollicitous to exempt States from the power of the United States in all cases over which the States had jurisdiction. They were, therefore, careful to prohibit the government of the United States from interfering by force, at all, with the legal jurisdiction of the States, and permitted it only in one condition of things—the existence of invasion or domestic violence. The language of the provision is that the United States "shall protect each of them" (the States) "against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." Under this latter authority, Congress passed the act of 28th Feburary, 1795, by which it is provided (the restriction of the Convention being reserved) that in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, when called upon by the State Legislature, when in session, or by the executive during the recess, to use such force as he may deem necessary to suppress the insurrection." The statesmen of those were careful to observe all the limitations on the powers of the general government, and not to interfere with any of the powers belonging to the States. In passing the act under which the President is now proceeding in South Carolina, this constitutional security afforded the States of not having the armed power of the general government to suppress domestic violence within the limits, unless applied for by the government of the State is totally disregarded. Congress, in the first place, by the act, decides for itself when the force of the United States is to be used, and the President is to decide for himself whether it is to be use or not. He may, therefore, use it, and Congress may authorize him to use it, not only without the request of the State, but against its protest. Can any one fail to see that this is not only a violation of the constitution, but necessarily served to make the United States a consolidated and centralized government and, if acquiesced in by the people, will vest in Congress and the President every political power, and thus defeat the declared purpose of the constitution, and sooner or later be fatal to liberty itself? It seems to me incomprehensible that Congress should have supplied they had authority to pass the law in question under the fifth section of the fourteenth amendment. That, certainly, does not, in express words, give such a power, and I think it may be considered as certain that if it had, in terms, given it, the amendment never would have been ratified. The words used are, "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article." Can it be maintained that the means which Congress is authorized to adopt are to be any every means without any constitutional restriction? Congress, under this provision, can it is true, legislate, but can they legislate in utter disregard of every constitutional limitation upon its power? This can hardly be pretended. Indeed, the provision clothes Congress, with no power which it would not have possessed without it; but this power, whether implied or granted is to be taken in subordination to the express limitations upon its authority, and these are that the rightful powers of the states are not to be interfered with—that the guaranteed rights of the citizens are not to be violated and as one of the securities of these rights that the privilige of the writ of habeas corpus is not to be denied to him in time of peace, and when there is no armed resistance on his part, in conjunction with others and in his State, which, in view of the Constitution amounts to rebellion or insurrection, and the public safety requires to be suppressed by force of arms. The effect of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and declaration of martial law is to place the Stateand its citizens without any security, constitutional or otherwise. For, as was correctly stated by the Duke of Wellington, "martial law is no law at all; it is the will of the Commander" and during its continuance is unmixed despotism. Can the people of the United States be so blind and so forgetful of the duties which they owe to the men who achieved our freedom as any longer to permit a continuance in power of the party by which such a law has been enforced. It has been said by an Englishman that our people are more indifferent to the importance and value of the writ of habeas corpus than his countrymen, for ours did not, as his did, obtain it by force; in other words, *fight for it*. The rights secured by our Constitution are, in substance, but a transcript of the constitutional rights of England, and especially is that the case with regard to the writ of habeas corpus. Many of these rights are in England a great charter, which was obtained by sword in hand from King John; and our constitutional provision in relation to the writ in question is taken almost in words, from habeas corpus act, of Charles II. I feel satisfied that if such a law as the one I have examined, and such an execution of it as is now going on in South Carolina, was passed by the English Parliament, and was enforced by the government, the people of the country would with one voice drive from power all the parties connected with it. Are Americans less devoted to liberty than the subjects of her majesty? Can we who often boast, and heretofore with truth, that we are amongst the freest, if not the freest, people on earth, submit to such legislation, or will we not, when the proper time comes to speak through the ballot-box, with one voice discard from power those who have abused and are abusing the most sacred provisions of our constitution and the dearest rights of freemen? Is not the right which is now being denied in South Carolina one of the most vital to political and civil freedom? Does li erty exist anywhere where such a right is denied? It must be very clear to the comprehension of any reflecting man that it cannot. In the words of Blackstone, himself the advocate of strong government and the warm and able supporter of the prerogatives of crown, in referring to the value of the writ. "If there once left in the power of any, the highest magistrate to imprison arbitrarily whomever he or his officers thought proper (as in France it is daily practised by the crown), there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities." There are various other views in which the question I have discussed might be presented and enforced, but I have not the time to lay them before you. I believe that I have said enough to convince any reflecting and impartial mind that the act of Congress of April 20, 1871, in the particulars to which I have referred and the President's course under it, have no warrant in the constitution, and are destructive of the rights of the States and of individual citizens.

1872. THE WORLD. 1872.

In the year 1872 General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress to be elected.

The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will thus decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

How to influence the people's votes?

By the newspaper—for it includes every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the voter outside audiences which cannot gather to the State-house, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvesttime. As we sow we shall reap.

The World's seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

The World will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

1.—All those who find best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace, and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who descry the fount and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subversion of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights in our rulers' lawless usurpation of interdicted and underdicted and undelegated powers—usurpation that today marches deliberately on to the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—for by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States at his pleasure, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

2.—All those who would maintain the honor of republics, and would preserve public credit by punctual payment of public debts.

3.—All those who would cut down to fewer and fit objects all appropriations of the people's money (to-day more than double, nearly treble, the appropriations of a Democratic Congress eleven years ago, not counting annuities to Indians, pensions to soldiers, and interest on debt), and who would oblige all spending of the people's money got by taxes to be with honesty and thrift; likewise all those who would spare a little of the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominion in a day upon those who already own too much.

4.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and so empty our custom-houses of half their officials, rid the statute-books of half their odious snares for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unfetter scores of our native industries.

5.—All those who would lower the rates also of our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue—who would abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public revenue whilst increasing the extortionate profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

6.—All those who would abolish every unlawful tax, like that on incomes; every unjust tax like that which gives banks the people's profits on a national currency; every unequal and indeterminate tax, like that levied most cruelly upon the poor—the tax of our irredeemable paper-money.

THE WORLD will aim—as the recognized and leading organ of the Democratic party in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence—to fulfill this it's mission and duty with steadfast boldness and fidelity; to inspire in the ranks of those who think the same things concerning the Republic an united, organized, determined, and persistent zeal; to win new recruits from among those who have been enemies to the Democracy in the conflicts of a dead past; and to marshal an unbroken phalanx to the triumph at the ballot-box (true battle field of Liberty), Equality, and Law.

As a Vehicle of News,

THE WORLD will spare no expense, no energy, to maintain and advance its place in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Its fresh, abundant, varied, and accurate news, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence and literature, will be discussed, as becomes

A Trustworthy Organ of Opinion,

with candor, with steady devotion to sound public and private morals, with special knowledge for special themes, and with various and wide-reaching apprehension of the manifold interests of men and women in their homes, their market-places, their work-shops, and their farms.

THE WEEKLY WORLD

A large quarto sheet, printed throughout in large clear type, and published every Wednesday morning. Among its prominent features are:

1. THE VERY FULL AND ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS, embracing the LIVE STOCK markets of New York, Albany, Brighton, Gambridge, and Philadelphia; the NEW YORK COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET, and GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS of the country; and the reports of the STOCK AND MONEY MARKETS. Each of these reports is compiled with great care, and contains the latest quotations that can be obtained up to the time of putting the paper to press.

2. The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, which contains each week articles on practical and scientific farming that are of great value to the American agriculturist.

3. A full report of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute is printed in each issue of the Weekly WORLD, *the day after the meeting of the Club*. By this arrangement the report appears in the Weekly WORLD one week in advance of its publication in any other weekly paper.

4. A portion of the Weekly WORLD is reserved for family reading matter, including original and selected stories, poems, wit and humor, and extracts from books and periodicals. Particular attention will be given to this department during the year.

5. A special feature of the Weekly WORLD is a carefully compiled summary of the news of each week. It is made so complete that no one who reads it can fail of being well posted on all the important news of the day.

The Semi-weekly World,

published Tuesday and Friday, is a large quarto sheet, containing all the news published in the Daily WORLD, with the exception of such local reports as may be of no interest to non residents of New York City. Its market reports are as full as those of the Daily edition, and it contains, besides interesting literary matter, on Friday of each week, a full report of the Farmers' Club.

The Daily World

is a large sheet containing all the news of the day that can be obtained by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, and thorough discussions of all topics of interest.

The World Almanac,

commenced in 1868, has been published about the 1st of January, in 1868, 1870, and 1871. That for 1872 will be ready about January 1st.

THE WORLD ALMANAC contains a great quantity of invaluable political information of use to every voter, and of such a character as can be obtained in no other publication. In it are printed the full official returns of every important election held during the year preceding the issue of the Almanac; the vote of New York State by election districts, and New Jersey by towns; the names of and vote for members of both branches of the New York Legislature; the returns of the New York City municipal election; list of members of the United States Government, State, and of the several departments, and other statistical matter. The World Almanac for 1872 will be necessary to every Democrat who desires to keep himself thoroughly posted in facts and figures.

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(For 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.)

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We have no travelling agents. Specimen copies, posters, etc., sent free of charge, wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders and letter to

"THE WORLD," 35 Park Row, N. Y.

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GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on had and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

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warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. He will also have a fine assortment of

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An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

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J. E. Caldwell & Co.

No. 902 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Desire to envite the especial attention of purchasers and others visiting the city, to their unusually large and varied assortment of

NEW JEWELRY,
FINE WATCHES
OF MOST RELIABLE MAKERS.
GOLD CHAINS,
ARTISTIC SILVER WARE
FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS.
TABLE CUTLEREY, ELECTRO PLATED GOODS
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FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS,

Received DIRECT FROM PARIS during the present season.

Courteous and polite attention is extended to all who may be induced to accept a cordial invitation to visit their beautiful store,

902 CHESTNUT ST.

jul14.6m

JOHN B. LINN. P. BENNER WILSON.

LINN & WILSON,

DRUGGISTS,

Successors of F. P. Wilson, Bellefonte Penn'a.

HAVE secured the services of James H. Steen, of Philadelphia, a druggist of thirteen years experience, who will have the charge of their prescription business.

A night bell is attached to their store door, and the employees sleeping within the building, will attend to the wants of the public at all hours of the night.

Linn & Wilson keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Pertumery, Trusses and Medical Appliance of all kinds, together with a very large stock of

Patent Medicines, such as Vinegar Bitters, and also Pure Wines, and liquors, of all kinds for medical purposes.

LINN & WILSON.

july14.3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale a two story dwelling house and Lot, on Main street, Centre Hall, with stableand all necess

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends will oblige us by sending in any items of local interest, including deaths, marriages, &c., as such are eagerly read by your friends in the west, many of whom get the Reporter. We would esteem its favor if our kind patrons would occasionally mail a copy of the Reporter to relatives and acquaintances who formerly lived in Centre county and removed to other parts, which would induce many to become subscribers.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side of the county, is now greater than that of any two papers in the county, hence business men who wish to reach the Pennsvalley trade, will advance their own interests, by advertising in the REPORTER. Our subscription list is open to the inspection of all who wish to advertise.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper, headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan 27 y.

TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with an act of Assembly, notice is hereby given to the citizens of Potter, from whom taxes for school purposes for the present year are due, that on all such taxes paid to the undersigned Treasurer, at his residence on or before 15th of November next there will be a deduction of five per centum. On all taxes paid within one month after said date no deduction will be made, and that upon all school taxes remaining unpaid after December 15th next there will be an addition of five per centum By order of the Board.

FRED. KURTZ, Treasurer.

aug25.3m

Samuel Youtz, of Mifflinburg, has a calf which weighed 110 pounds when it was 24 hours old.

The great cause of so many young people being gray headed is on account of their having used the vile compounds which have been flooding the market so long. *Nature's Hair Restorative* is a sure remedy for this. Clear as crystal; no poison; perfectly sweet, clean and reliable. All druggists sell it. See advertisement. 2t.

Mr. Wm. Galbraith, of this place, who returned from a recent visit to the West, brought with him an apple, raised out there upon a democratic farm, which measures 13¼ inches in circumference.

The Committee, appointed by the court, to assess damages on the line of the railroad from Dale's in spring twp., to Lemont, consists of the following gentlemen: Jacob Struble, A. C. Geary, Henry M' Ewen, D. Z Kline, Geo. Livingston, Geo. Alexander, and Jas. Chambers.

These gentlemen proceeded to the duties of their appointment, on last Tuesday.

The Instantaneous Window Sash Mover, is the name of a new invention by Geo. W. Dunkle, of Spring Mills, by which either sash or both at a time can be moved. A patenet has been applied for.

In the midst of life we are in death. Last week we published the following:

On 28th ult., in Pine Grove, at the residence of P. Lytle, by the Rev. M. G. Earhart, Mr. James I. Musser and Miss M. E. Lytle, both of Pine Grove.

We now have to chronicle the following death:

On the 6th inst., in Pine Grove, of Diphtheria, James Irvin Musser, aged 25 years, and 12 days.

The weather this week was not as cold as last week. On Wednesday we had a slight snow.

The Spruce town Methodist Episcopal church, will be dedicated Sunday next, the 17th, inst.

NEW STREET.—Mr. John Hoffer, on Tuesday, had surveyor Trezuley over here to open a new street, extending from Mr. Alexander Shannon's corner, on Church street southward to the railroad. These lots will all be very desirable, and no doubt soon taken up, as there is much building already in contemplation and lots are in demand. Esq. Pruner, assisted and will make a draft of this new addition.

ACCIDENT.—On last Thursday, 6th, as Mr. Philip Gross, of New Berlin and a friend, Mr. John Dubs, were on their way home from Bellefonte, where they were attending court, their horse took fright a short distance below Old Fort, and ran off; the top buggy was upset and both gentlemen pretty severely bruised and the vehicle completely wrecked.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—We have been favored with very little rain this fall, in consequence of which many springs and cisterns in this section have failed, and farmers living two and three miles away come to Centre Hall for their water; our springs are still holding out in supplying our town copiously with the best and purest from the earth's bowels.

BACHELORS ON THE MOVE.—By referring to our advertising columns, it will be observed that the bachelors of this vicinity mean business and intend reforming a society; whether for gobbling up all the old maids, for the purpose of sowing discord among the younger lads and lasses, we cannot say, as we do not now belong to either the old bachs, maids, lads or *sweet lasses*. Therefore we will be a quiet "looker on in Venice," and see what may developе itself. Whether these old bachelors wish to meet regularly to commiserate and mourn in a body over their lonely state, and hold consultation whether a *mistake* would be preferable to the folly of bachelordom, we will stand at a respectable distance and see. In the mean time let the old maids be on their guard, for fear something may be in the wind "for weal or woe, better or worse."

O, ye shades,
Of all dead old maids,
attend in your invisible habiliments,
and should ought be intended against
your sisters who are still in torment
upon this mundane sphere, then
Weird sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,"

att end, and with all the ghostly arts strike terror and dismay into the bachelor conclave, and make "each hair stand on end like the fretful porcupine."

To-day! To-Day! To-day!
Don't wait till to-morrow,
But call at
Hirsch & Bro. Milroy,

and examine the Bargains, they are now offering at their great closing sale of Clothing. Remember we are selling out our stock at once. Remember we are selling goods cheaper than any other store in the state. Remember our stock won't last always: so come at once, every article must be sold and we are offering great inducements.

Hoffer Bros. are laying in holiday goods intended specially for extra bargains for their old customers, and invite new ones to give them a trial. Farmers always go there for cheap goods.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Centre Co. Teachers' Institute will commence its 25th annual session, in Reynold's Hall, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 26th.

A copy of the programme has been handed us, and from it we observe that the sessions will be interesting to citizens, directors, and teachers, all of whom are invited to be present and participate, particularly the latter, for whose improvement those Institutes have been inaugurated. From the programme we copy as follows:

Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, will deliver a Lecture on Tuesday evening. Mrs. R H. Shoemaker, Associate Principal of the Philadelphia Institute of Elocution and the Languages, will give an Elocutionary Entertainment, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Institute. James Calder, D. D., President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, will deliver a Lecture on Thursday Evening. Prof. J. S. Roberts, of the Bellefonte Academy, will be present during the week. Supt. A. R. Horne, of Williamsport, will be with us a portion of the week. Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker, will give instruction in Reading and Elocution during the entire Session. N. L. Atwood, a prominent Institute worker, and now a teacher of the county, will be with us the entire week. The Principals of Academies and High Schools of the County have been invited and are expected to be present Essays will be read" by different lady teachers of the county.

The exercises will be interspersed during the day and evening with vocal and instrumental music.

RUNAWAYS.—On Saturday last the team of Mr Samuel Yearich, took fright, at Bellefonte, and ran off, the horses kept the road until they reached Valentines dam, when some stones from a quarry along side the road, caused them to shy to the right and as the pike at that point is narrow, the team went over the bank into the dam, and one of the horses, getting under the other was drowned. The spring wagon was completly demolished.

On the same day as Mrs. Satterfield and Miss Hamilton, of Pleasant Gap, were driving along the same road, their horse took fright at the stones at the same place, and also went over the bank, precipitating the ladies and all into the dam. Miss Hamilton managed to wade out, and through her assistance Mrs. Satterfield was also enabled to get to shore, otherwise she might have found a watery grave.

The horse became detached from the buggy and swam out; but the buggy was wrecked

Rev. John H. Harpster, will preach in the Lutheran Church of this town, on Sabbath afternoon and evening. He will shortly thereafter take his departure for India as a missionary.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that Meslame Reese, of Gregg township, County of Centre, Penn'a, by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Meslame Reese, to John Rishel, Gregg township, county and State aforsaid, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Meslame Reese. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Meslame Reese will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.
13dec.6t JOHN RISHEL, Assignee.

NOTICE.—All persons having unpaid vendue notes in the hands of the undersigned, are hereby notified that the same fell due on the 8th inst., and that immediate payment of the same is earnestly requested.
dec15.3t. BENJ. BITNER.

BACHELORS ATTENTION!
A meeting of the Bachelors of Centre Hall and vicinity will be held at the public house of John Spangler, at Centre Hall, on Monday evening, Dec. 18th, at 7 o'clock, for the formation of a Bachelors Society. A full attendance is requested.
H. D. VAN PELT, *Pres't pro tem.*
G. W. BRYAN, *Sec.*
N. CRONMILLER, D. FINNEFROCK, *Committe.*
dec. 15.1t.

ORPHANS COURT SALE—
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Haines township, in the said county, on Thursday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1872, the following described real estate, late of Jacob Hosterman, deceased, to wit:

No 1. A valuable messuage and tracted land situated in said township of Haines, on the public road leading from Aaronsburg to Woodward; bounded by lands of John A. Orndorff, Michial Fiedler and A. Dutwiler—and containing

Forty-Five Acres

and one hundred and fifty-three perches now in the occupancy of the widow of the deceased. The improvements are a convenient

Mansion House, a Good Bank Barn, a Newly Built Blacksmith Shop, and all other necessary out buildings. There is a spring of never failing water, near the house, and running water through the farm. There is also a young thrifty orchard in bearing. The fences are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.

No 2. A TRACT OF LAND

adjoining the above, and lands of John Hubler and others containing five hundred and twenty-four perches.

No 3. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN land situated in said township of Haines, containing thirty-two acres, adjacent and convenient to No. 1 and 2.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue within one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. C. HOSTERMAN,
D. O. BOWER,
Administrators.
dec15.7t-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—
Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, DEC. 28th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following piece of land situated in the township of Harris, county of Centre, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone thence along lands of the heirs of B. T. Berry, dec'd., and Jacob Hurst, South 82½ degrees East 61 and eight-tenth perches to a stone, thence along the lands of Christian Gingerich, north 15 degrees West 89 and six-tenth perches to a stone; thence along lands of the heirs of John Irvin, dec'd., South 20 degrees West 87 and six tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTEEN ACRES and ALLOWANCE

There are erected on the premises, a good two Story Log Weatherboarded House, Wash House, Bank Barn and other necessary outbuildings all of which are in good order. A thriving

YOUNG ORCHARD

Still bearing, and a well of never-failing water on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

DANIEL T. WIELAND,
DANIEL HESS,
Administrators.

Col. H. C. Eyer's barn, near Selinsgrove, was destroyed by fire Thursday of last week. 60 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels corn, the entire year's oats crop, corn fodder, &c., were alsoconsumed.

—The Pope, says an authorized statement, will not leave Rome unless compelled to do so by physical force and personal violence.

Calcutta, December 1, via London.—A terrible explosion has occurred in a powder and cartridge factory at the fort of Agra. The men were at work at the time and but few escaped. Thirty-six were killed, among them two non-commissioned officers.

Queries.

(From the Boston Post.)

The Question.—Where is Alexis?

The Next.—Why did the Philadelphia League reject Stokely?

Another.—Who was the last man that made the President a present?

Again.—Have the recent murders and *Guess More.*—If Grant is re-elected, will those who now urge his renounination be the first on the list of his appointments?

robberies in Massachussetts been perpetrated by Ku-Klux ruffians or by children of Puritans?

The Last.—Wendell Philips voted for Lincoln after denouncing him as a "slave hound," is it any reason he should not vote for Grant after calling him a drunkard.

The Very Latest.—If Colfax is objected to on account of his occasional smile, how can Grant be acceptable who "smiles" as long as he can stand.

Addendum.—If stealing $10,000,000 in New York constitutes a public robber, what should a carpet-bagger be called who steals twice as much at the South?

SMALL POX.

The following succinct facts, in reference to this terrible disease, have been indisputably established by the careful observation of scientific men at home and abroad:

1. That infants should be vaccinated in a month after birth.

2. That vaccination should be repeated at the age of fourteen years.

3. That the older persons grow after that, the less danger there is of an attack of small pox or varioloid, which is small pox modified by previous vaccination, and that after fifty years there is no danger of an attack.

4. Still, if there is any danger of unnatural exposure to the disease, or if it prevails largely in a community, it is safer to be vaccinated again.

5. Nurses in small pox hospitals who are re-vaccinated are almost wholly exempt, while other nurses, who are careless of re-vaccination, have varioloid it cases ten times more numerous.

6. That the father the remove of the vaccine matter from what was taken from the cow, the more necessary is revaccination—that is, vaccine matter loses some of its power in every person it passes through, hence if city practitioners should take all their matter from the cow direct, every ten years, the community would be greatly safer.

7. No authenticated case has yet occured where any disease has been communicated through vaccine matter, other than modified small pox. This statement should be fixed upon the memory of the intelligent reader, as bare assertions to the contrary are recklessly made by a certain class of uneducated persons, who write on matters pertaining to health and disease.

8. It is a very rare occurrence that any person who has been once well vaccinated and was in good health at the time suffers from varioloid. Those who have varioloid after having been vaccinated once suffer because it did not take well or some other disease was in the system at the time, or the matter was at too great a remove from the original source, the cow.

Here be signs of the times! An infidel propanagda is about to be started by the freethinkers of New York! A meeting of infidels and freethinkers, was held in the Masonic Hall, a plan was initiated for the propagation of free thinking doctrines throughout the United States, by similar agencies to those employed by religionists. They are determined to insusrats and aggressive policy, and to begin by circulating infidel tracts by thousands, providing for lectures and meetings, and the equipment of free-thinking missionaries to be sent to all parts of the Union to establish free-thinking clubs.

MILROY MARKETS.
Corrected by John M'Dowell.
White wheat 1,45....Red wheat 1,40....Rye 70.....Corn 70.....Oats 40.....Barley 65.....Cloverseed 5,50....Timothyseed, 4,50.....Salt 2 50 per sack,.....
Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20.. Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by Keller & Musser.
White Wheat $1,40, Red 135....Rye.....70..... Corn 50..... Oats .40.....Barley 65.....70.....Cloverseed 5,50 .....Potatoes 35, Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 30.....Eggs 25.....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 10.....Bacon 10.....Ham 20.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., in Potter Township, George Runkle, aged 92 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

At Aaronsburg, on 7th inst., after a lingering illness Mrs. Mary Graham, in the 67 year of her age.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of John Kyle, jr., Esq., in Brown twp., Mifflin county Nov 30th, by Rev. Parker, James Goodhart, of Lewistown, to Miss. Sadie B. Kyle, of Brown township.

FOR SALE,

The undersigned has a tract of timberland, located between the Brush and Thick Mountains, nearly due south of Rebersburg, containing 171 acres, which he offers for sale. It is well timbered, and easy of access from Brush Valley.

For all desired information call on the undersigned.

G. H. BEITER,
13oct.tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A house and lot favorably located on Main-street, Aaronsburg, is offered at private sale. The house is a good one, and the lot among the best in town, with an abundance of fruit thereon. Also 10 acres of mountain land. For further particulars apply to JOANNA S. KURTZ,
oct27. Aaronsburg.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.
A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—6 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to
C. H. HENNICK,
13oct.tf Gregg twp.

Prospects of

HIGH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

The undersigned have taken possession of the Warehouse at the Mill, in Milroy, (formerly occupied by Boal & Thomson,) and are now prepared to buy all kinds of Grain and Seeds, at the highest market prices, for CASH. Coal, PLASTER and SALT, constantly on hand, for sale, as low as the lowest.

Farmers of Centre county are respectfully invited to give us a call.

We guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases. MCMANIGAL & BROWN.
sept20.3m.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of John Emert, late of Harris township dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH NEFF,
nov21.6t. Executor.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the books and notes of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, have been placed in the hands of Alex. Shannon, at Centre Hall, for collection and collection. All persons having accounts in said books, are requested to call at his office, in Centre Hall, Centre County, Pa., before the first day of January, 18.2, and settle the same otherwise after which time they will be against according to law.

ORDER OF THE BOARD.
proceed— BY O—

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!
For Fever and Ague, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,
And we challenge the world to produce its equal.
Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a burning ammonia preparation but a soothing compound, made from
Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts,
and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS,
Reading, Pa.

COMMISSIONERS SALE of unseated lands. In pursuance of an act of Assembly passed on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1824, the Commissioners of Centre County will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 27th day of January A. D. 1872, the following described tracts and parts of tracts of unseated lands purchased by the County at Treasurers sale, and which have remained unredeemed for the space of five years and upwards:

WARRANTEES.	ACRES	PER.	TWP
Robert Annaly	207	80	Curtin
A. Hamilton	20	00	"
Ruth Elliott	250	00	"
Samuel Hall	42	00	"
Joseph Roberts	240	00	"
Valentine Meyer	415	00	"
Sarah Bonham	217	00	Howard
White & Nestlerode	50	00	"
John Brady	104	36	"
Adam Kuhns	63	00	Huston
Adam Kuhns	70	00	"
C & S Kuhns	254	00	"
Richard Waln	415	00	Sn'w Sh'
J D Pyle	81	00	H'lf'm'on
John Bing	421	53	"
J B D Gray	250	00	Worth
Wm Baird	433	163	Union
Benjamin Baird	433	163	"
Samuel Phipps	100	00	"
John Dinwoody	150	00	"
Jane Blake	100	00	"
Polly Williams	434	00	Taylor
D Beck	80	00	"
John Beck	100	00	"
Jacob Beck	80	00	"
Charles Lucas	434	00	Rush
James Laurimore	281	00	Gregg
John M'Corming	313	175	Spring
John Johnston	419	10	"
John Wilson	400	00	"

JOSEPH M'CLOSKEY,
SAM'L. F. FOSTER,
J. G. SANKEY,
Commis's Centre Co.
WM. FUREY, *Clerk*

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, as Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADE CLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oil cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28 1y.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY

and

Machine Shops.

Van Pelt & Co.

The undersigned, having leased the above establishment, announce to the public that the same will be carried on in all its various branches, as a

FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP,
and Manufactory of Agricultural Implements,

They are prepared to fill, upon shortest notice, all orders for

Horse Powers
Threshing Machines

Hay Rakes,

PLOWS and Plow Castings of every description, all kinds of Castings made and fitted up for

Mills, Forges, Furnaces, Factories, &c.

Also, everything in the line of
SHAFTINGS, PULLIES, HANGERS,
in Iron or Brass.

We employ the best Patternmakers. Our Patterns are new and of the latest improved plans.

Also manufacture the unrivalled

ROUGH & READY
Corn Planter,

which is the best now made.

All orders by mail promptly attended to 1dec71tf

To be had at Herlacher & Cronmiller's

Furniture.

A lot of good new Furniture on hand, such as one Bureau, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c.

Gloves.

A splendid lot of Buckskin Gloves, driving Gloves, dress Gloves.

Orders Respectfully solicited

Wm. J. McManigal.
1dec3m

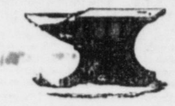
WM. J. M'Manigal

WHOLESALE
and
RETAIL

DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic

HARDWARE,



IN HIS NEW BUILDING

Milroy

SPECIAL
INDUCEMENTS
OFFERED in

Nails,
Nails,
Nails,
Nails!

Glass,
Glass,
Glass,
Glass!

Locks,
Locks,
Locks,
Locks!

Hinges,
Hinges,
Hinges,
Hinges!

Screws,
Screws,
Screws,
Screws!

Oil, Paints, & Putty.

Special Inducements

To Carriage Makers & Blacksmiths, for

Hubs,
Spokes, Rims,
Carriage Oil Cloth
and Linings,

Iron,
Iron,
Iron,
Iron!

Horseshoes
and Nail Rods,
Blister & Cast Steel,
Horse Nails, and Steel
Toes,
and a very large assortment of Carriage Bolts.

Special Inducements

To Housekeepers for

Wallpaper,
Wallpaper,
Wallpaper!

From 10cts to $1 per bolt.
Coal Hods and Shovels,
Tea Kettles, Pans,
and Skillets, Lard
Cans, Waffle Irons,
Toasters, Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives, all kinds of
Cuttlery.
LAMPS of every description.

Special Inducements

to Carpenters

for Saws, Planes,
Chisels, Drawknives,
Braces and Bitts, &c.

To Farmers

and every body else, for whatever they want in my line. I keep a general assortment of
WOOD & WILLOW WARE
such as Buckets,
Tubs, half Bushels,
Peck measures,
Baskets, &c.
Trunks, Valises,
& Traveling bags,
Sleigh Bells,
Sleigh Runners,
Fenders and Shafts.
FARMERS,
MERCHANTS,
& MECHANICS,

Please give me a call, or send for prices. You will find a general assortment of every thing pertaining to the Hardware trade.

I would ask Painters to give my Varnishes a trial. I have just received from New York a large Stock of Varnishes, such as

FURNITURE, COACH, WHITE DEMAR, WEARING BODY, CARRIAGE BODY, DRAIN RUBBING, ASPHALTUM and JAPANS,
J. T. LEWIS & BRO.
WHITE LEAD,
always on hand.

Orders Respectfully solicited

Wm. J. McManigal.
1dec3m

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. M'f'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

NOTICE
Office of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R. Co.
Philadelphia June 13th, '71.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of five dollars per share, to the capital stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road Co., subscribed in the townships of Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn and Haines, Centre county, will be payable on the first day of July 1871, and subsequent instalments of five dollars per share, will be due and payable on the first day of each succeeding month until the whole is paid. Payments of the above instalments are hereby required to be made to the treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Centre County Banking Company Bellefonte Pa.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Treasurer.

N. B. Any person desiring can pay the whole off at once. If payments are not punctually made the law allows one per cent. per month to be charged in addition.

CENTRE HALL

Coach Manufactory.

Levi Murray,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, Pa., keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates a large stock of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN and FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. apr28 1y

NEW HARDWARE STORE!
J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5, BROKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Points, Plows Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june7'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

ZELLER & JARRETT
dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS
also all the
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pu l night bell.
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.
jun18 1

CENTRE HALL

Tan Yard.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.

HIDES AND BARK WANTED.

The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.
dec8,9t MILLER & BADGER.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything required in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

Young and Devling.

CITY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

The largest and best assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots, & Shoes, Notions &c.

in the county, give us a trial and save from 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. july28.

Graham & Son,

Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to Wagoner & Son's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.
The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to styles, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain.
sept15 tf

A. BAUM, REYNOLD'S NEW MARBLE FRONT, BISHOP ST., Bellefonte.
WINES AND LIQUORS

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors wholesale at the lowest cash prices, which are warranted to be the best qualities according to their respective prices. His stock consists of Rye, Monongahela, Irish and other Whiskies, all kinds of Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Madeira, Cherry, Blackberry and other Wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city. Champagne, Cherry, Blackberry, Ginger and Carraway Brandies, Pure Jamaica and New England Rum, Cordial of all kinds. He would particularly invite Farmers, Hotel keepers and others to call and examine his large supply, to judge for themselves and be certain of procuring what they buy, which can seldom be done when purchasing in the city.

Physicians are respectfully requested to give his liquors a trial. ap10

Wall Paper, cheap

from 12 to 20 cents per bolt at Herlacher's

BUFFALO SCALES, of the best make from 4 lbs up to 120,000 lbs.
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

DRY BOARDS, Plank and Scantling for sale by IRWIN & WILSON.
ap10'68

CROSS-CUT AND MILL SAWS, be make at IRWIN & WILSON.
ap10'68

PUMPS!

Wooden Pumps,

AND

PIPING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsvalley in particular, to the fact that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMP,

made at home or elsewhere. He uses none but the best material, HE WARRENTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, SUPERIOR TO THE OLD wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter. Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His matirial for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured against Checking or Cracking.

All orders by mail promptly filled.

PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to
sept.30.1y J. TELLER,
Milesburg, Pa.

Burial Cases

AND CASKETS.
AIR-TIGHT AND INDESTRUCTIBLE FOR
Protecting and Preserving the Dead.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that he has secured the sole agency in this county for

METALLIC AND GLASS
Burial Cases and Caskets,

which are so widely known as to require no special commendation. The METALLIC BURIAL CASE, with its present improved style and finish, its entire harmony with the feelings of the bereaved, its perfected adjustments and appointments in whatever relates to the preservation and protection of the body after death, confirm its utility and entire adaptness to the purposes for which it is designed.

COFFINS of all descriptions furnished at the shortest notice; and all orders filled promptly night or day. The Dead laid out with care, and funerals and escorts superintended in person. HENRY HARRIS
nov4t Bellefonte, Pa.

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily.

This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.
july3'68 GEO. MILLER.

SPINDLE SKEINS for wagons, all sizes, at the sign of the Anvil.
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

LAMPS OF EVERY VARIETY and kind at
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON'S.

CLOTHING—Overcoats, Pants, Vest and Dress Coats, cheap, for YW's.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale his house and lot, situate on Church street, Centre Hall. The house is a new two story frame building, one of the finest in the neighborhood, and in one of the best locations in the town. There is a new stable upon the lot. For futher particulars apply to ALEX. SHANNON.
sept22.tf.

The First and the Best!

The Largest & *CHEAPEST* *stock of*

FALL GOODS!

JUST UNPACKING at

KELLER & MUSSER,

In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where

have just opened the best, cheapest large as well as the best assorted stock of goods in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs Mozambiques, Reps, Alpacas, Delains, Lans, Brilliants, Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flanels, Opera Flanels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pekay, Linen TableCloths, Counterpanes Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tarliton, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings White Lace Curtins, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Basket

HOOP SKIRTS,

Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing
LADIES AND MISSES SHOES,
FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Readymade Clothing of Every Discription, for Men and Boys.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." jap30,69

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN!

GREAT FLOOD!

Tuns of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

CARRIED OFF AND LANDED AT the Cheap Store of

Herlacher & Cronmiller,
CENTRE HALL, PA

and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything

GOODS VERY NEAR AT THE

OLD PRICES.

*Dress

Autumn Leaves.

Rose-hued, dim-green, gold-tinted
Where maples fringe the creek;
Browned, on the oak-crested hill-top,
Like the tan of a hunter's cheek.

Bright-flushed with garnered sunshine,
Glowing with silent praise,
Are the leaves of royal forests,
Ripened through long, still days.

Daintily molded chalices,
Full of the wine of light,
Distilled from a million sunbeams,
And treasured for our sight.

Farm, Garden and Household.

SODA CAKE IN SHEETS.—Half cup butter, two cups sugar, four cups flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in a cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tarter, mixed in flour.

ELIZABETH'S CAKE.—One cup butter, three cups sugar, one cup milk, four cups flour, four eggs—whites and yolks beaten separately, two teaspoons cream tarter, one teaspoon soda. Dark spices.

SODA BISCUITS.—One pint of sweet milk, a piece of shortening the size of an egg, one teaspoonful of soda and two cream tarter, and put them in dry; a little salt; mix very soft; roll them and cut in small-sized biscuits; bake in a quick oven; they are delicious, and will suit the most fastidious taste.

SORE SHOULDERS IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer* writes relative to sore or galled shoulders of horses:—"Wash them well every night and morning with a strong solution of oak bark, made by boiling the bark in water, then rub them well with linseed oil. Anoint them night and morning with a salve made of three parts of linseed oil and one part of quick-lime. To make horses' shoulders tough, wash the shoulders well twice a day, for a week before working, with the oak bark solution."

KEEPING FISH FRESH WITH SUGAR.—A method adopted in Portugal for preserving fish consists in removing the viscera and sprinkling sugar over the interior, keeping the fish in a horizontal position, so that the sugar may penetrate as much as possible. It is said that fish prepared in this way can be kept completely fresh for a long time, the savor being as perfect as if recently caught. Salmon thus treated by salting and smoking proves a most more agreeable taste, a table-spoonful of sugar being sufficient for a five-pound fish.

A GOOD RAT TRAP.—Take a barrel that will hold water, cut the head a little smaller than the top of the barrel, pass a string through the center of the head, and hang it up so that it may hang perfectly free inside the barrel, three or four inches below the chine. Now, put in five or six inches of water, and drop some grease on the top of the barrel head, which you must balance by tacking on some thin pieces of lead; place your trap where the rats can get at it easily, and it is ready. They come up to the grease, and in stepping on one side of the head the other naturally tips up, and in goes the rat. The lead soon gains its equilibrium, and is ready for another. Sometimes, when there is considerable grease or food around where they can get it, they won't take the bait. In this case, put a little annised in your bait.

PETS IN THE COUNTRY.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* in Brazil gives a rather "shudderly" description of pets in that country, and says: It is quite a convenience to have anacondas in their cellars to destroy rats and mice, as they are more efficient in their work than cats. They do not have the largest sized snakes for that purpose; they are only from 10 to 20 feet long, and are seldom seen, as they live in the walls of the cellars, which are very little used. They are carried about the streets, and sold to those who have lost their pet reptile, or whoever may chance to need them. Monkeys, generally of smaller sizes, are kept as pets in their houses, but to prevent their mischief they are necessarily chained. During the prevalence of the yellow fever, the summer past, the contagion was more fatal to them than to the families in which they were kept.

MAKING A CHOWDER.—For chowder, cover the bottom of the pot the chowder is to be cooked in with slices of pickled pork, or, if preferred, use a large spoonful of lard. Take any kind of fresh fish (cod and bass are best) and lay them over the pork or in the lard. If pork is used, first fry it slightly in lard, made boiling hot. Strew over the fish a layer of chopped onions, and a layer of split crackers, pepper and salt. Spices are used if liked, but are not essential. Next add another layer of fish, then another of onions, another of crackers and seasoning. When all the fish is in, dredge with flour, and quite cover the fish with water; stew gently. Half an hour will cook a chowder of moderate size. Take up the chowder; thicken the gravy by adding a tablespoonful of flour to a teacup of butter. Add this to the gravy and stew two minutes. Add wine or catsup if liked. Oyster or clam chowder may be made the same way.

SUGGESTION FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Many otherwise excellent housekeepers think they can hardly cook a meal without calling into requisition the pork-barrel or the lard-tub in one phase or another, and many a meal is consequently spoiled to a delicate palate by this means. Pork is a scrofulous, disgusting food in any shape whatever, and should be banished from all civilized tables. Those who think fish-chowder cannot be made without pork should try the following recipe: Take three pounds of fresh codfish, cut in pieces about three inches square, five or six good-sized potatoes, slice very thin, and half a dozen hard crackers broken a little. Put two-thirds of a cup of butter in the bottom of the kettle, then a layer of fish, then a layer of potatoes and crackers, and so on till all is used. Sprinkle over each layer salt and pepper quite freely, and pour over it boiling water enough to cover it. Cover it closely to keep in the steam. Let it boil twenty minutes, add a pint of new milk and it is ready for the table. All who have eaten it pronounce it delicious. Try it, and you will say it is far superior to a chowder made with pork. If hard crackers cannot be obtained, use common ones, but do not put them in until the chowder is nearly done cooking, as they boil up and make it too thick.—*Exchange*

ROASTING A TURKEY.—Select a fine, plump, yellow-skinned turkey, weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Examine it well to see that all the pin-feathers are taken out; hold it over a blaze to singe any fine hairs that may remain; wash it thoroughly inside and out, and rub it over with salt. Take the gizzard, heart, and liver, let them boil until tender. When done, chop them very fine. Take stale bread, or the large Boston crackers, and grate or chop them. Add salt, pepper and some green herb, if liked, to the bread-crumbs; after which beat up two eggs with which to moisten the crumbs; add and mix thoroughly the chopped "inwards," not forgetting to put in salt and butter. Fill the inside of the turkey with dressing, taking care that the neck or crop is made to look plump, and sew the openings, drawing the skin tightly together. Then rub a little butter over your turkey, and lay it upon the grate of your meat pan. Cover the bottom of the pan well with boiling water. After a half-hour, baste the turkey by pouring over it the gravy that has begun to form in the pan. Repeat the basting once in about fifteen minutes. In an oven of average temperature, a twelve-pound turkey will require at least three hours; but every oven has its own way of baking, and the cook must be governed by it.

A FRAZE.—An Irishman, being annoyed by a howling dog in the night, jumped out of bed to dislodge the offender. It was in the month of January, when the snow was three feet deep. He not returning, his wife ran out to see what was the matter. There she found her husband in his night-suit, his teeth chattering and his whole body almost paralyzed with cold, holding the struggling dog by the tail. "Holy mother, Pat," said she, "what wud you be after doin?" "Hush," said he, "don't ye see? I'm tryin' to fraze the baste!"

GEN. SICKLES was married to Miss Creach, at Madrid, and started for New York immediately.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President, in his annual message to Congress, says:

In addressing my third annual message to the law making branch of the government it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the Statute-books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly.

PROSPERITY.

The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisements in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develope a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by the calamities.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been eventful in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflict. An example has thus been set which if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be finally the means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the broadsword.

TREATIES.

I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions to become operative so soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that such legislation may become co-operative before the adjournment of the present session of Congress, to the end that the recommendation for an approximation for determinating the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possession, between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and Consul-General at Paris, and the various consuls in France under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness as well as with prudence and tact. Their conduct has received the commendation of the German government, and has called for no acceptability of the French.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

The government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this government maintains in its relations with Asiatic powers, as well as with the South American republics. I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that government are fully shared by the United States.

ITALY.

The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two powers have agreed in this treaty that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligations of nations.

SPAIN.

The forty-first Congress at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that the commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries.

RUSSIA.

The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that, there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The honorable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that government. The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to hold intercourse with this government after his personal abuse of government officials, and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my own wishes, this government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the affairs of the imperial legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

JAPAN.

With Japan we continue to maintain friendly relations. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our ship-wrecked sailors on the Corea coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such marines. Admiral Rodgers was instructed to accompany him, with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party went out on reaching the coast was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology; neither came. A force was then landed, and after an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were reduced by a gallant assault, and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals, and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to conclude, the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto herewith submitted and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

MEXICO.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the Free Zone on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope Mexico, by its own action, will soon relieve this government of the difficulties experienced from these causes. Our relations with the various republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezula claims commission of 1866. The internal dissentions of this government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations.

The ratification of the Extradition Treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged.

BRAZIL.

A fact subject for congratulation that the great Emperor of Brazil has taken the initiatory step towards the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right, to advance towards entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates.

CUBA.

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people, who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessing of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of *bona fide* American citizens and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation, which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of eighty-six millions, fifty-seven thousand, one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents during the year; and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly seventeen million dollars less than on the first of March, 1869.

TAXES.

I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those collected for spirituous, vinus and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms and from stamps. In readjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws after providing the current expenses of the government, the interest account of a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such a manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number.

GOLD.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, as compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

THE KU KLUX

Warning not having been heeded, on the 7th of Oct. a general proclamation was issued suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in nine counties in South Carolina. Direction was given that, within the counties so designated, persons supposed, upon creditable information, to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the marshal to be dealt with according to law. In two of said counties—York and Spartanburg—many arrests have been made. At the last account the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney-General.

UTAH.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, to decency and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy, nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God, according to the dictates of their conscience; but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what in the execution of the law against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act authorizing the territorial legislature of Utah to legitimize all children born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to those innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

DISABILITIES.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other, the one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union. It may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold office upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted they would have broken it, as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In my message to Congress, one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with the recommendation, Congress in the ninth section of an act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under authority of said act, I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to affect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in divising a plan which can be adopted to the relief of the Executive, the heads of departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair trial. I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interests of the whole country. U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, December 4, 1871.

It takes 800 pounds of beef, 10 bushels of potatoes, 680 pounds of bread, and cabbages, turnips and onions *ad lib.* to feed the Auburn State Prison one day.

Slurs on Women.

At a recent dinner in New York, at which no ladies were present, a man, in responding to the toast—"Woman," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex,—exclaiming that the best of them were little better that the worst,—the chief difference being in their surroundings.

At the conclusion of the speech, a gentleman rose and said: "I trust the gentleman, in the application of his remarks, refers to his own mother and sisters not ours."

The effect of this just and timely rebuke was overwhelming; and the maligner of woman was covered with shame and confusion.

This incident serves an excellent purpose in prefacing a few words on the subject.

Of all the evils prevalent among men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effect than the tendency to speak slightly of the morals of woman. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as in the estimate they form of the integrity of woman—not their own mothers and sisters thank God, but of others whom they forget are somebody else's mother and sisters.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends on their faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God himself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightly of women.

Knowing the Ropes.

"Alston's Treatise on Seamanship" gives the following facts and rules for computing the strength of ropes:

To find what size rope you require when woven as a tackle, to lift a given weight. Divide the weight to be raised by the number of parts at the movable block, to obtain the strain on a single part; add one-third of this for the increased strain brought by friction, and receive the rope of corresponding strength.

One-sixth of 40 tons is 6 2-8 tons, which, with one-third added, is 9 tons nearly, for which you should receive a six inch or 6½ inch rope.

Conversely: To find what weight a given rope will lift when rove as a tackle, multiply the weight that the rope is capable of suspending by the number of parts at the movable block, and subtract one-fourth of this for resistance.

Thus: 8.9 tons, the strength of the rope, multiplied by 6, the number of parts at the movable block, minus 13.9, or one-fourth, gives 40.1 tons as the weight required.

Wire rope is more than twice the strength of hemp rope of the same circumference; splicing a rope is supposed to weaken it one-eighth.

The strongest description of hemp rope is untarred, white, three-stranded rope; and the next in the scale of strength is the common three-strand, hawser laid rope, tarred.

An Amiable Youth.

The Hartford *Times* says: A correspondent from Windsor informs us that a party of boys from twelve to fifteen years of age, living in Rainbow, thinking to have a little fun, blackened their faces and went to Mr. William Moore's house. Moore has a son, a boy of fourteen, who has often collected other boys at his father's house to have sport. The lads went to the kitchen door and rapped. Young Moore came to the door, and, seeing the blackened crowd, asked them what they wanted. One said, "We want to stay all night." He retreated, exclaiming, "Clear out! I'll shoot you!"—and the party, knowing his propensity to use a pistol in all sorts of threatening and dangerous ways, started back for the street. Young Moore came to the door with a loaded pistol and fired at them. The ball hit a boy in the name of Hanlon, in the back of the head, at the base of the brain—entering among the thick muscles at the junction of the skull and neck. It does not seem to have fractured the skull, but has lodged against it, behind the muscles. The Moore boy is said to have been in the habit of using the pistol in a most wilful and dangerous manner—pointing it at other boys and snapping it, and the people of Rainbow propose to take some action against young Moore. It is thought Hanlon will not sustain serious injury.

The Public Debt

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of the public debt:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at six per cent.	$1,577,133,150.00
Bonds at five per cent.	277,303,700.00
Principal	$1,854,498,850.00
Interest	36,954,839.82
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness, at four per cent.	$678,000.00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent.	14,000,000.00
Certificates at three per cent.	23,490,000.00
Principal	$38,168,000.00
Interest	244,760.00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$1,769,297.72
Interest	294,546.34
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$357,391,861.25
Fractional currency	40,156,036.05
Coin Certificates	24,928,140.00
Principal	$422,686,977.30
Unclaimed interest	14,442.13
Total Debt.	
Principal	2,317,123,124.56
Interest	37,508,387.89
Total	$2,354,631,512.45
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin interest	$96,256,534.84
Currency	10,123,589.70
Debt less Cash in the Treasury.	
Dec. 1, 1871	$2,248,251,367.85
Nov. 1, 1871	2,251,713,448.03
Decrease of debt during month	$3,462,080.18
Decrease of debt since March 1	72,457,479.07
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413.09

The United States Treasury.

Treasurer Spriner makes the following report: The books of the office were closed June, 30, 1871, after the entry of all moneys received and disbursed on authorized warrants within the fiscal year, as follows:—

Cash, Dr.

Balance in Treasury from last year	$149,502,471.
Received, formerly credited as unavailable	3,396.18
Received from Loans	$420,020,626.90
Received from Customs	206,270,408.05
Rec'd from Int'r'l Rev.	143,098,153.63
Received from Lands	2,388,646.68
Received from War	22,837,092.04
Received from Navy	3,813,648.42
Received from Interior	814,678.91
Rec'd from Miscellan's	32,765,326.99
Total receipt for the fiscal year	831,398,481.32
Grand total	$980,904,349.30

Cash, Cr.

Paid on account of Public Debt	$684,919,114.71
Paid on account of the Army	58,637,683.95
Paid on account of the Navy	22,634,675.63
Paid on account of Interior	42,685,571.23
Paid on account of Treasury proper	24,359,851.98
Paid on account of Customs	17,617,452.40
Paid on account of Treasury Interior	5,479,247.54
Paid on account of Internal Revenue	9,128,164.23
Paid on account of Diplomatic	1,661,068.32
Paid on account of Quarterly Salaries	708,788.84
Paid on account of War (civil branch)	924,386.11
Paid on account of Judiciary	2,911,807.51
Total expenditures for fiscal year	$870,966,872.06
Bal. in Treasury at closing fiscal year	109,937,477.24
Grand total	$980,904,349.30

NEW YORK BEGGARS.—The family beggars of New York are imposters, if we may believe a correspondent who has been writing of them. A wretched-looking man, apparently blind, and with his head carefully bound up with a clean bit of muslin, can be often seen in the streets slowly turning the handle of a diminutive organ, while in his lap lies an infant fast asleep, through the effects of morphine, and two other children, carefully selected for their ages, on either hand. Careless people, who are charitably disposed, frequently drop a penny in the box standing on the organ, though few imagine that the whole thing is an imposture. The man is far from being blind, and the children are hired by the day. The writer once pointed out the group to a policeman, as they sat in front of the *Times* Office, and it was startling to see the sudden change effected by his interference. The man regained his eyesight in a marvelous manner the children became awake, and all four shuffled off in great fear of an arrest.

COMPTROLLER Conolly of New York was unable to make up the required amount of his bail,—$250,000 of the $1,000,000 being not forth coming, and was removed from the New York Hotel by the Sheriff to Ludlow Street Jail.

Our Internal Revenue.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states the aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon the lands, and the duty upon circulation and deposits of national banks were for the fiscal year 1871, $144,011,176.24. This sum includes the amount refunded and allowed on drawbacks. Drawbacks have been allowed on general merchandise under section 171, act June 30, 1864, limited by the act of March 31, 1868, amounting to $22,887,97. This amount is larger than that allowed for in fiscal year 1870, on account of the adjudication of old claims for drawbacks on cotton goods rendered admissable by joint resolution No. 78, approved July 14, 1870. There was refunded during the past fiscal year for taxes illegally assessed, and collected the sum of $817,581. This large increase over the year preceding was due to the adjustment of claims that had been suspended during former years for more complete consideration; for instance, the claim of one of the States which was embraced in the above aggregate, and amounting to $45,866 for taxes collected on dividends declared upon stock owned by the State. This was the largest claim ever allowed by the bureau, and was referred to the Attorney-General for his advice.

The Commissioner's estimate of receipts for the current fiscal year, under the present law, is $125,000,000.

The number of distilleries (other than fruit) registered during the last fiscal year was 1,043. The number of fruit distilleries registered was 7,149. The total number of distilleries registered was 8,192. Of the distilleries (other than fruit) 517 were operated during the year; and of the fruit distilleries 4,007. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production in taxable gallons, from material other than fruit, of 54,476,440; and *from fruit*, 2,799,733; *total yearly production*, 56,776,109. The total quantity of spirits in the United States not in internal revenue warehouses the 1st of May, 1871, was 41,185,713 proof gallons, showing a decrease in quantity in bond since November 15, 1870, of 4,452,580 gallons. The receipts from spirits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, were $44,281,848. The amount of tax received on fermented liquors at $1 a barrel was, in 1871, $7,159,740. The increase over former years is believed to be due, in part at least, to the greater attention given to that subject by internal revenue officers during that year. This attention has revealed some defects in the law which call for early remedial legislation.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, were $33,578,097.18. As compared with the receipts from the same source for the preceding fiscal year, the increase is $2,228,690. The total amount of manufactured tobacco represented by the amount of collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, was as follows: Chewing tobacco, snuff, &c. (class 32 cents) 64,617,868 pounds; smoking tobacco, scraps, shorts, &c. (class 16 cents) 30,517,636 pounds. Add to this the quantity exported—10,621,082 pounds—and the excess remaining in warehouse June 30, 1871, over June 30, 1870, 72,377, giving a total product for the year of 105,828,963 pounds. The total number of cigars, che-roots, &c., on which taxes were collected was 1,332,844,337.

The United States Army.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War, for the year 1871, sets forth some interesting facts regarding the military forces of the country. The report says:

In accordance with the act of Congress the number of enlisted men was on July 1 reduced to 30,000; indifferent soldiers were discharged, and the standard of recruits was raised with a view to improving the character of the rank and file. The following are the figures:—

Enlisted men of engineers	531
Enlisted men of ordnance	93
Ordnance sergeants at posts	24
Military Academy band	24
60 enlisted men per comp'y, 55 company's artillery	3,300
84 enlisted men per bat'y, 5 bat's light artillery	420
84 enlisted men per comp'y, 126 company's cav'y	10,000
60 enlisted men per comp'y, 250 company's inf'y	15,000
Non-commissioned staff of regiments	200
Total	30,000

The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $80,644,042.76; the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $57,655,675.40; which sum includes $3,697,500 for river and harbor improvements. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1871, were about $40,000,000 including for river and harbor improvements $3,945,900. Thus during the year 1869-70 the reductions in expenses of the War Department amounted to $22,988,357.36, and during the year 1870-71 a further reduction of $17,655,675.40 was made. For the next fiscal year 1871-72 there is appropriated $36,530,776, including for the river and harbor improvements $4,407,500.

Desertions during the past few months have largely increased. The reports received at the department indicate that the reduction of the pay of soldiers from $16 to $13 per month has contributed greatly to this result.

The retired list of the army is now limited to 300. The endeavor has been to equalize the selections for that list from both the higher and lower grades of the officers entitled to be placed upon it, so that it may not be filled from an unreasonable extent by officers of high rank and consequently greater compensation.

The number of graves in national cemeteries is 317,850, including 2,295 added during the year. The cemeteries cover an area, in the aggregate, of about 1,800 acres of land, acquired at a cost of $170,000.

During the fiscal year small arms and ordnance stores to the amount of $10,000,000 have been sold, and the entire proceeds, except a small sum retained to meet expense of preparing other stores for sale, have passed into the Treasury beyond the control of this department.

It has been absolutely necessary to retain about one-sixth of the army in those States of the South east of the Mississippi which were engaged in the war of the rebellion. Numerous applications for troops to aid in the enforcement of the laws were received from United States marshals, officers of internal revenue, and State officials; urgent appeals for assistance crowded in from private citizens, and it soon became evident that the security of the people demanded the continued presence of the regular forces.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.—The *Independance Belge* gives particulars of the marriage of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The ceremony was performed in Brussels, at the French Legation, and was only the consecration of a union solemnized many years ago, in presence of an official of the small district of Lacuisine, in Belgium Luxemburg, and binding Mlle. Rifflin to Prince Bonaparte. Mlle Rifflin had long been known as Princess Bonaparte. The marriage, which resulted in two children, was disapproved of by the Emperor, who withheld his consent. The empire having fallen, Prince Bonaparte, in the opinion of the *Independance Belge*, thought it necessary in order to "regularise" his position and secure the future rights of his children, to have a new ceremony. A new contract was prepared by which the children were declared legitimate. The proceeding offered no incident of note.

THE NEW LOAN EXEMPT FROM TAXES.—All bonds and interest thereon issued under the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," are by that act declared exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form under State, municipal, or local authorities. (Section 1, chapter 256, sixteenth, statute, page 272.) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that the exemption embraces the interest as well as principal of the new bonds, and that this interest need not be included in the amount upon which a dividend or other taxes are required to be paid.

A HAPPY ANSWER.—A mother scolded her child for running barefoot.

She said: "What are you doing that for?"

"I was making my feet happy," the boy replied.

Wasn't that a good answer?

The Prize Fight.

The prize fight between Mace and Coburn took place as advertised, on Thanksgiving day, about fifty miles from New Orleans. It was another fizzle. It lasted four hours and a half and eleven rounds were fought. Mace claims that in the fourth round his hand was disabled. The eleventh and last round is thus described: Coburn's friends were in high spirits, and shouted, "Bully boy, Joe; you've got him sure at the finish." Mace began to shuffle and fib around his corner, but seeing an opening, he landed a clean cut on Joe's jaw. Joe got cautious again, and the sparring went on as before. Mace went to his corner puffing, Coburn eyeing him from the middle of the ring. (Betting even on Coburn.) As neither of the men showed signs of moving, Rufe Hunt said, "This is played; I will give you five minutes to advance." Coburn took him at his word and went quickly to Mace's corner. Mace advanced a trifle and then retired. Coburn followed him closely. After a little sparring there was another of the rests. People were beginning to feel disgusted, and the men again toed the mark. There was another exhibition of science without any blows, and Mace again retreated to his corner with his hands down. (Hisses around the ring.) Rufe Hunt came to the center of the ring and said, "This ain't a fight; I'll give you men thirty seconds to get to business." Both the pugs then came forward and did some sparring for twenty minutes, with no blows. The people round the ring were disgusted, and Hunt again advanced and said, "Here, you men, get to your corners; I declare this a draw." This ended the fight, if it may be called so, and all bets are of course declared off. Time, four hours and ten minutes.

The American Congress.

In the following table of Senators and Members of Congress the political character of Congressmen is put down as understood at the time they were elected:

SENATE.

Republicans	57
Democrats	17
Republican majority	40

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Forty-first Congress. R.	D.	Forty-second Congress. R.	D.
Alabama	2	3	3	3
Arkansas	2	1	1	2
California	1	2	3	0
Connecticut	3	1	3	1
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Florida	1	0	1	0
Georgia	3	4	3	4
Illinois	10	4	8	6
Indiana	7	4	6	5
Iowa	4	2	6	0
Kansas	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	0	9	0	9
Louisiana	5	0	5	0
Maine	5	0	5	0
Maryland	0	5	0	5
Massachusetts	10	0	10	0
Mississippi	5	0	5	0
Michigan	6	0	6	0
Minnesota	2	0	2	0
Missouri	7	2	4	5
Nevada	1	0	1	0
Nebraska	1	0	1	0
New Hampshire	2	0	2	0
New Jersey	2	3	3	2
New York	18	13	15	16
North Carolina	5	2	2	5
Ohio	14	5	14	5
Oregon	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	18	6	13	11
Rhode Island	2	0	2	0
South Carolina	4	0	4	0
Texas	3	1	1	3
Tennessee	3	4	3	4
Vermont	3	0	3	0
Virginia	8	0	3	5
West Virginia	3	0	1	2
Wisconsin	5	1	4	2
The Territories	3	0	3	0
Total	170	69	139	104

THE DUKE AT WASHINGTON.—Grand Duke Alexis was received by President Grant in the Blue Parlor of the Executive Mansion. Minister Catacazy first presented the Duke to the President, who shook hands and spoke little compliments to each other. The Duke then presented the members of his suite to the President, and the President in turn presented the members of his Cabinet and his official attendants to the Duke. These presentations over, the Grand Duke was escorted to the Red Parlor and presented to Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, and other ladies. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the parties returned to Minister Catacazy's residence. No formal entertainment was provided for the Duke at Washington.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.—The disbursements by warrants from the Treasury Department during the month of November, exclusive of amounts paid on account of the public debt, were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$4,513,085.23
War Department	2,944,745.58
Navy Department	3,164,205.44
Interior Department—Pensions and Indians	4,942,776.68
Total	$15,564,812.98

AGRICULTURE.—Wool Growing, Stock Raising, are very profitable in the healthful and beautiful vallies, of Colorado. The plan of the Colorado Springs Colony, with other information, sent free. R. A. Cameron, No. 3 Bowling Green New York.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his book on Chronic Diseases, says in regard to his Golden Medicine Discovery, with which our readers are familiar, "from its wonderful power over Consumption of the Lungs I had thought strongly of calling it my Consumptive Cure; but from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for *Bronchitis, and all severe Coughs*, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted.

It will cure one-old in one-half the time necessary to effect it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up but removing the cause—subduing the ir